

ARMY



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THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE pioneer society of the armies of the Rebellion, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, assembled, for the fifth time since the war, in Louisville, Ky., on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the 17th and 18th of November. This society was organized at Raleigh, N. C., in the spring of the last year of the war, and met for the first time after the war, at Chicago, in the fall of 1865. In 1866 it met at Cincinnati, in 1867 at St. Louis, and, in December of last year, it held its fourth annual reunion at Chicago, in connection with that grand gathering of the societies of the armies of the West, which did so much to give life to those organizations that seek to perpetuate the associations and fellowships of the war. The meeting at Chicago was exceptional in its character, and exceptional in spirit and enthusiasm. No one who was present there will ever forget the scene where General BELKNAP, in his address, alluded to the "determined soldier" and "beloved commander" of the Army of the Cumberland—"THOMAS, the Rock of Chickamauga." And when Gen. THOMAS himself rose and called upon the drum corps to sound the reveille, "an outburst of enthusiasm from reunited comrades followed," says the historian of that occasion, "which, for the moment, made all other demonstrations insignificant. The call which the drummers gave was that which had, through all the war, roused the soldier from his hurried rest to preparation for his long days of labor and peril. Its notes were as familiar as the ticking of the home clock over the domestic hearth, while their associations were of scenes and events, incidents and deeds, at the remembrance of which the coolest blood became on fire, and the least ardent souls were kindled with inspiration. It had not been expected that this reveille would be sounded, and when the martial tones of the drums were heard, a passion of ardor swept through the throng of soldiers, and a storm of great emotions rose and broke, rose and broke again, as if a hundred score of gallant men had said, 'Let our country call again and we are ready!'"

Though paling in contrast with the Chicago meeting, the gathering at Louisville this year was a successful one, in spite of the fact that the society was surrounded by many circumstances of discouragement. Two members only resided at Louisville, and they were in the midst of a population anything but responsive to the spirit and purpose of the meeting. The commanding general of the Department, General HALLECK, found it necessary to be absent just at that time, and left a few days before the meeting, taking with him Colonels SCOTT and WHITTIER of his staff. Those of his staff who remained exerted themselves to entertain their old army friends. Pleasant receptions were given during the meeting by General FAY and Colonel BRISTOW, while Col-

onel MARKHAM, of the Post-office Department, who resides in Louisville, was everywhere present—conspicuous as SAUL among the prophets. But no waving banners welcomed the old army heroes to Louisville, and the dullness of Thanksgiving day added to the unwelcome appearance of the town. At the Galt House there was a lively gathering of officers, that hotel having been chosen for headquarters. General SHERMAN preferred, however, to go to the Louisville Hotel, with which his early memories of the war are intimately associated. There he was the recipient of the most considerate and thoughtful attention. The proceedings of the society were necessarily crowded into a day, as the prevalence of a storm of unusual severity delayed the arrival of the members. A special car from the East, bearing Generals SHERMAN, GILES A., MORGAN L., and J. KILBY, SMITH, PARKER, CRITTENDEN, and OLIVER, and Colonels MCCOY, DICKEY, FITCH, and CHURCH, was detained by an accident on the road and until late in the evening of Wednesday, and Generals McDOWELL, NOYES, and others who came down the river from Cincinnati, by boat were also behind time. Thus two of the "orators of the occasion" arrived too late to deliver their orations on Wednesday, and the programme for that evening was thrown over until Thursday. On Wednesday the Society listened to addresses of welcome from General J. W. LANDRUM, and General ELI H. MURRAY, and to brief remarks from Generals SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, WILSON, HAZEN, MERRITT, and Colonel BRAMLETTE, who came forward in answer to enthusiastic calls. General SHERIDAN said:

Fellow-Soldiers and Members of the Army of the Tennessee: I thank you with all my heart for the compliment you have paid me. It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day. I feel and shall always feel a pleasure in associating with the members of the Army of the Tennessee. My warmest sympathies are with you; for I once belonged to the Army of the Tennessee. [Applause.] The first star put upon my shoulder was put there by the Army of the Tennessee. [Renewed applause and cries of "Good."]

Beyond this nothing was done on Wednesday, except to appoint a committee on nominations and one to choose a time and place of meeting.

THE MEETING ON THURSDAY.

The Society was called to order again shortly after eleven o'clock, Thursday, by the Vice-President, Gen. G. M. Dodge. After approving the minutes of the proceedings of the previous day, and adopting the journal of the last annual meeting, the reports of the officers of the Society were read and adopted.

The Treasurer, General M. F. Force, reported: On hand at last report, for the Permanent Fund, one bond for \$500, and cash..... \$199 07 Received..... 2,323 01
Paid for \$2,000 bonds..... \$2,522 98
Remaining, \$2,500 bonds and cash, for the General Fund. \$382 98

On hand at last report..... 77 24
Received..... 1,406 00
Paid out..... \$1,482 24

Remaining on hand, for General Fund..... \$808 74

Showing the total assets of the Society to be over \$3,600, including the premium on the United States bonds. The cost of printing the annual report of proceedings was \$348, and \$321 had been contributed toward the cost of publishing the proceedings of the joint meeting at Chicago last year.

The committee appointed to select a badge, seal and certificate of membership, recommended the adoption of a badge representing the corps badges blended with the eagle, the national symbol, and which can be made of gold for \$25. The device for the seal is substantially the same device, surrounded with the words "Army of

the Tennessee." The certificates of membership are surrounded by an ornamental vignette, giving the flags of the different corps, and recalling something of the experience of the field. To cover the expenses of engraving and printing, it was resolved that members desiring the badge be required to pay two dollars for it. The Corresponding Secretary reported that he had received and answered 180 letters relating to the business of the Society and the McPherson monument. Very few members had responded to the invitation of the Constitution to send particulars in regard to themselves in case of their inability to be present.

General J. W. Sprague reported from the Committee on Nominations, recommending the choice of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.

Vice Presidents—General G. M. Dodge, Iowa, General C. C. Walcott, Ohio, Colonel J. M. Loomis, Ill., General J. M. Rusk, Wis., Colonel D. C. Coleman, Mo., General W. J. Landrum, Ky.

Recording Secretary—Colonel L. M. Dayton, Ohio.

Corresponding Secretary—General A. Hickenlooper.

Treasurer—General M. F. Force.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, this ticket was on motion, chosen by acclamation. General Sherman rose to his feet, just as this motion was put to vote, but failed to obtain a hearing until it had been carried without a dissenting voice. He then said:

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: I suppose that this is what you call "snap judgment." I had intended to rise and ask you, as a special favor, to excuse me. I am now the Commanding General of the Regular Army, and for a time command four distinct branches of the Volunteer Army, each represented by societies similar to the one before me. I confess that I have a strong leaning toward the Army of the Tennessee, and I think I have a right to [applause]; but, at the same time, I respect all the others in the same measure and I know you appreciate that spirit. [Renewed applause.] It is a question in my mind whether I do not compromise those others somewhat in accepting the position which you have so kindly tendered me. Men who are formed into societies are jealous of each other and of their officers. I do not wish, by any public acts of mine, to express a preference for either, for all are alike. They have stood with me side by side; we have slept upon the same ground; lived at the same frugal board, and fought under the same colors. At our meeting last winter, at Chicago, I thought we had accomplished the full measure of our glory. It was a glorious meeting; all joyful, all congenial, all cordial—in fact, a little too cordial [laughter]—until its close. We had a glorious good time, and I thought it about the last of our society; but I am astonished—agreeably astonished—to find so many here in this hall to day, and to find you voting ten dollars to the society as though it were nothing. [Laughter.] I am glad to say that if I can do anything to aid you, I shall be most happy to do so. I will travel any distance to have the pleasure of being with you; but, if you can excuse me from this generously-offered honor, I will be much obliged to you. This is a social organization, you are not bound to obey your superior officer, and I would like to see you fix your choice on some captain, colonel, or brigadier-general. Any of those named in the list of vice-presidents would make a noble president. I see before me hundreds, any one of whom would preside with dignity over this society. Therefore, I ask you to relieve me. I know you feel kindly toward me, and I reciprocate the feeling; for we are all here in sympathy and in harmony. Then let me ask again to decline this honor, for the present, at least, and let me ask you to select, out of that list or some other, one to preside over your deliberations the next year. However, if you insist, I can but submit to your wishes, though I assure you that I prefer it otherwise.

MAJ. NUNES—Mr. Chairman: As General Sherman has so often come to our relief, it looks ungrateful to refuse to relieve him, but we all know that with his military ability he is fully competent to command, as he has commanded the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland, the Army of the Ohio and the Army of the Potomac, and I think you will agree with me in saying that he can now become president to all of them. [Applause.] He has genius and talents enough to preside over them all. [Renewed applause.]

GENERAL SHERMAN: It seems to be my fate to again command the Army of the Tennessee, and while I sub-

mit to your will, I assure you that at the end of the year I shall again press the same plea. I will now take the chair. I hope the business of the day is nearly over. But before taking my seat I will say that the day before I left Washington I called upon the President of the United States, and found him well and perfectly comfortable: not at all bowed down by the cares of office. He remarked that he would like to come along, but could not do so, as members of his Cabinet were daily consulting him about business; members of Congress arriving, and a great many strangers coming from a distance to see him. In a like manner the Secretary of War sends his wishes to you. He begged me to say that, which you all know, nothing but an absolute press of business could keep him away.

General Fearing presented the report of the Committee on the place of the next annual meeting, recommending Cincinnati as the place, and early in December, 1870, as the time.

The recommendation as to place gave rise to some discussion.

General Buckland, who resides in the neighborhood of Toledo, Ohio, thought that the meeting should be held at that place if anywhere in the State, and promised the Society a cordial reception there. General Eldridge seconded the motion in favor of Toledo; but Colonel Dayton urged that it was important to hold the meeting where they were sure of having a working local committee who would see that proper preparation was made for the gathering. As no sufficient evidence was presented to show that this could be counted upon at Toledo, the recommendation in favor of Cincinnati was adopted.

General Hickenlooper, on behalf of the Committee on the McPherson Monument, reported a balance on hand of \$6,033 72, after paying \$323 90 for premiums for the first and second best designs for the monument. In addition to this, Lewis McLane, Esq., of Baltimore, has pledged himself to pay \$4,821 to the order of the Committee as soon as that amount of work is done on the monument. General R. P. Buckland, for the McPherson Monument Association of Clyde, pledges \$3,000. The Committee have selected a site for the monument at Clyde, Ohio, and contracted for the erection of an equestrian statue by T. D. Jones, of Cincinnati, whose design was selected from 53 received from this country and Europe. The Committee have pledged themselves to pay only \$14,000 for the statue, but the artist is to have the right to increase the subscription to \$20,000, provided it can be done without involving the committee in further liability. Generals Eldridge, Dodge and Buckland, and Colonel Dayton, were appointed a committee to memorialize Congress to give captured cannon for the statue.

A resolution offered by General Force was adopted declaring that staff officers, on duty at the bases of supply for the army, were eligible to membership in the society. On motion of Colonel Dayton, the by-laws were altered so as to increase the initiation fee to \$10, so as to put old and new members upon the same footing, by requiring the latter to pay the \$5 contribution to the permanent fund, and the dues up to date. In answer to a dispatch from General Butterfield, announcing that the fund for General Rawlins's family amounted to but \$43,200, it was resolved to appoint a committee of one from each of the Northwestern States, to increase the amount to \$50,000. Colonels Bristow and Noyes, and Generals Giles A. Smith, Eli Parker, and Gresham were appointed a committee to mature a plan for a monument to General Rawlins, and report at the next annual meeting. Colonel Tichenor, Myers and Markland and Generals Giles A. Smith and Gresham, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions relating to the death of General Rawlins, which were afterward presented and adopted.

Telegraphic dispatches, expressing regret at not being able to be present, and good wishes for the welfare of the society, were read from Generals Howard and Logan. It was resolved that members should be furnished with the report of the Chicago joint meeting for one dollar, and that a greeting be sent to kindred societies in the United States, and they be invited to attend future reunions.

The treasurer was directed to retransfer to the permanent fund \$340, transferred from it to the general fund November 9, 1866, with interest from that date.

After passing the usual resolutions of thanks, the society closed its routine business and adjourned until evening, when it again reassembled to listen to addresses from General Noyes, Colonel John Mason Brown and General Eli Parker, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In his able address, which we are unable to give in full, General Noyes thus sketched the history of the Army of the Tennessee:

From a variety of circumstances, this army has a peculiar history as it had a remarkable experience. No military organization was ever more fortunate in its commanding officers—all of them men of genius and character, fully imbued with the spirit of the cause for

which they fought, capable of appreciating the splendid qualities of the troops they commanded, and able to so control and direct them as to secure the victory which they finally gained. And then, the theatre of operations, extending from Northern Missouri to Vicksburg, from the terminus of Banks's expedition up the Red river far eastward across the country to the sea, gave scope and variety to its service, employment to its manifold energies, and opportunity for the development of military science, never better applied than in the campaigns of this army. Composed mainly, as it was, of Western troops, it possessed the characteristics of Western men. It was determined, and resolute, and hardy; impatient of opposition, and ready always for great risks to overcome it; though contending against a brave [great applause] a foe as ever shouldered musket or drew a sword, it could not brook standing day after in front of the enemy's lines of fire, while its ranks were decimated, its life-blood drawn, and no ground or advantage gained, but when it came within musket range of its foes it fixed bayonets and charged down upon them; if swamps intervened, it corduroyed or waded through them, to fight on the other side; if the enemy was intrenched on the opposite bank of a great river, it crossed on flatboats in the face of his guns, and drove him from his works; if he established himself on the summit of high mountains, our unbroken lines swept up their precipitous sides to victory, or covered the ground with their dead and wounded. If strong fortifications androwning batteries confronted them, their general demanded unconditional and immediate surrender, or proposed to move upon the works.

How it all comes back to us, from that well-remembered beginning at Belmont, under the immediate direction of General Grant, to the grand review at the Nation's capital, when the victorious army returned, to receive the plaudits of a grateful people.

Again we are marching our fifteen hundred miles in the State of Missouri, breaking up the incipient camps of Rebel soldiery, capturing forces yet unarmed, chasing organized commands beyond the limits of the State, or following in the wake of Jim Lane's army, where nothing but an imported chicken, or its descendants, shall ever crow again. [Laughter.]

In the beautiful sunlight, under a cloudless sky, we join the column of steamers which is bearing Pope's Army of the Mississippi down the gr at river to engage in those splendid operations at New Madrid and Island 10, which went far toward opening up a highway to the Gulf, and in establishing the reputation of one of the very ablest and most patriotic generals of the war. As the Army of the Mississippi contributed no unimportant element to the Army of the Tennessee, it is not improper or impertinent to say that we do not remember to have seen any separate army operating with greater oneness of purpose and harmony of action than this; and, under its able commander, its discipline was such as to fit it for its subsequent career; we remember its encampments and bivouacs, always in double lines, with a reserve, so that in case of sudden attack the men could leap from their tents to find themselves in the order of battle. This may have been of little consequence later in the war, when long experience had taught the army to form rapidly and with precision under fire, but, with raw recruits, and subordinate officers unacquainted with military tactics, it seems to me not an unimportant consideration.

In our imagination or our memories we are back at Forts Henry and Donelson with Brigadier-General Grant, in 1862; we take part with him in those grand victories, the news of which sent a thrill of joy to every loyal heart in the broad land; we share the varying fortunes of the Army of the Tennessee at Pittsburgh Landing, where perseverance, determination, and indomitable courage changed what might have been irreparable disaster into one of the most brilliant successes of the war; we fight and win, under the brave and courtly Rosecrans, the bloody battles of Iuka and Corinth; we are once more on the banks of the Father of Waters, or lying beside the deadly Yazoo, while the Vicksburg batteries bellow out a hoarse and derisive greeting as the Union army takes up its position; the enemy with his impregnable defences in the rear, with his guns covering the river and precluding, as he thinks, the possibility of passage, laughs at the forces which he sees gathering about his works. He does not fully know of what stuff these troops are made, and does not realize that they have come remembering nothing but victories, and determined to conquer this stronghold of the rebellion or perish in the attempt; that they are commanded by a general who has not learned to fail, but who always insists on fighting it out on his own line. Our gunboats and transports attempt and make the passage under the hostile guns, though some, riddled and blown to pieces, go blazing to the bottom of the river. Then follow, in rapid succession, the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, and Big Black River, until, at last Vicksburg is completely invested, and finally surrenders, with its thirty-two thousand troops, on the anniversary of our national independence. This campaign, probably the most brilliant of those conducted by General Grant in person, established for him, beyond all question or cavil, a reputation for military genius and the highest soldierly qualities, to which even the brilliancy of his subsequent achievements could add but little.

But the career of the Army of the Tennessee does not end with Vicksburg. Under its second great commander, it wins fresh laurels at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and in relieving the Army besieged at Dalton; under the lamented McPherson, in the ever-memorable campaign of Atlanta, it takes conspicuous and honorable part in that continuous fight from Dalton down to Jonesboro, in a country which nature seems to have designed especially for defensive purposes, with its parallel ridges, whose wooded and rocky sides are wellnigh impassable, and upon whose tops were always found the long lines of rebel intrenchments.

Who of the Army of the Tennessee will soon forget the crowning ramparts of Kenesaw Mountain, or the

bloody engagement beneath their shadow? Who does not remember those quiet starlit nights, when the tired soldiers of our Army were asleep, dreaming of home and distant loved ones, suddenly disturbed by the thunder of the enemy's cannon upon the summit of the mountain, and the almost instant reply of a hundred and fifty pieces of artillery from our lines in the valley below, sending their blazing answers through the sky, to whom the bursting shells resembled the eruption of Vesuvius? I could from very affection, embrace to-night those old "Swamp Angels" in Osterhaus's division, the reverberation of whose loudest voices was music in our ears, though we knew they were hurling the missiles of death.

At last Sherman [prolonged applause] swings his "whip-lash" round the mountain, and the work is done, only to be renewed, however, a few days later, and a little further on.

We recall that 23d of July, ever memorable, and ever doubly sad, because it cost us the life of our third commander, a soldier who lived long enough, however, to achieve an immortality of fame, and at whose death one who could afford the commendation said, "I have lost my best friend and the country its best soldier."

Soon Atlanta is ours, the gates of the Confederacy are swung wide open, and the larger portion of our Army commences its famous march to the sea. In this rollicking picnic expedition there was just enough of fighting for variety; enough of hardship to give zest to the repose which followed it, and enough of ludicrous adventure to make its memory a constant source of gratification. I have no doubt that "Sherman's Bummers" will be an important feature in Fourth-of-July celebrations for a hundred years to come; that boys will shout and old men cheer as the counterfeit soldiery comes to the ground, laden with chickens and honey, molasses and hams, flour and potatoes, pigs and confectionery, and an occasional flagon of wine, carefully concealed from the commanding officer.

And we do not, my comrades, forget our own corps at Allatoona, whose heroic conduct received such a distinguished compliment from the commanding general; or the vital services rendered by those brave officers and men who did not go on the march to the sea, but returned to fight desperately at Nashville, and who took part in the subsequent operations against Hood, under George H. Thomas, than whom no general of the war has a cleaner record, and whose place in the respect and regard of the country will never be supplanted. We are mindful of those who, early in the war, bore themselves so valiantly at Pea Ridge, who subsequently became a part of our army, giving us Osterhaus, Carr, Steele, Asboth, and that modest but splendid soldier, G. M. Dodge, whose fame is a prominent part of the history of the Army of the Tennessee, and whose command rendered as important service as any that fought during the war. We do not forget the gallant division which went with the chivalric A. J. Smith under Banks, on the unfortunate Red river expedition, where it helped to secure the safe retreat of the army, and to relieve the navy with its boats aground; or the command which, under the same leader, after the battle of Nashville, fought at Mobile.

In his address to the Cavalry Corps, Colonel Brown congratulated them upon the hearty response with which the proposition to establish a cavalry association had been received, and, after some general remarks by way of introduction, proceeded to sketch at length the history of the Western cavalry in its progress from its first crude formation to that more perfect organization which made it so efficient in the last years of the war.

THE EULOGY ON GENERAL RAWLINS.

General Parker's eulogy on General Rawlins was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

When the foundations or society are convulsed by political revolutions or civil wars, certain characters are always thereby developed, which, but for the times, would never have been brought to the surface. The history of every nation presents many examples to sustain this fact. The greatest military geniuses and most distinguished statesmen have been, as it were, but the creatures of circumstance. This may be for good or for evil, yet the fact remains unchanged. Our infant republic has been no exception to this rule. Before the confederation, each colony had its ruling spirit or spirits. While they may have suffered, and been endangered by the aborigines of the country who surrounded them, they were not aroused to united action until the exactions and oppressions of the parent government became too heavy to be longer borne. Endurance under repeated wrongs ceased to be a virtue, and an open rebellion was the result. Believing that in union there was strength, they at once confederated for a common cause. In the herculean struggle which followed, many were tried and tested, and many proved themselves true as the magnet to the pole in the great cause of human liberty and universal justice: but there stood one among them, who like Saul of old, was head and shoulders above his comrades in the sublime struggle for liberty and independence. His fidelity to his principles and his unwavering trust in the justice of an overruling Providence, and his eventual triumph over the combined hosts of British oppression, won for him the endearing title of the "Father of his country." His name has become a synonym among all civilized nations of the globe, for human liberty and religious toleration, and the land of his birth, to which he gave a nationality, has become an asylum for the down-trodden and oppressed of all nations.

Looking back after this lapse of time to the organization of this Republic, the errors then committed seemed apparent. Many claim that the seeds of dissolution were clearly visible in its organic act, and that the wise men of that day dreaded the fate of their posterity when the evil day should overtake them. The exclamation

of Mr. Jefferson, "I tremble for my country when I think God is just," was of terrible signification. Three-quarters of a century passed ere the dreaded conflict came. The small cloud of discord, no larger than a man's hand, was early seen in the dim horizon of the future, but no human wisdom was able to avert the storm. Its approach was as resistless as the tornado. The experienced statesmen of the day quailed and trembled at its coming, and were finally overwhelmed in its resistless tide.

In the extreme northwest, from a region but lately redeemed from the grasp of the wild and roving savage, came forth a man who providentially was destined to guide the helm of state through the troubled waters. He was unknown to fame, and ill versed in the affairs of state, but he was honest, and his faith was firm in the everlasting rights of humanity as proclaimed to the world in the immortal Declaration of Independence. Having been raised himself as a laborer, he sympathized strongly with the laboring elements of the country, and was fairly and emphatically their representative. His early education was extremely limited, but his willing heart and unconquerable perseverance, his indomitable energy and acknowledged integrity gained for him the knowledge he needed, and won for him the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men, which finally culminated in placing him at the head of the nation. As such he became the representative of the great body of the people. His views became their views. The conflict between right and wrong had come. He had announced that a house divided against itself could not stand; that the axioms of the Declaration of Independence were either true or false. He believed they were true, and yet to establish justice and maintain truth, he never advocated bloodshed or violence. His hope was in the ultimate justice of the people, and his faith was in the Almighty Ruler of the universe. His oath to preserve, protect and defend the Government was registered in Heaven and sealed with his blood. He sought no conflict, but he was sworn to resist aggression. The contest of arms to maintain and extend slavery was forced on him, and then he appealed to the patriotism of the country to maintain the sanctity of the flag their fathers had planted in this

Land of the free and the home of the brave.

In response to this call many left their ploughs and workshops, their counting houses and professional pursuits, to engage in the conflict of arms so suddenly inaugurated—

In war's stern, proud, magnificent array.

The infant Northwest, knowing its interests, sent forth its representatives to battle for her rights and to sustain the great cause of humanity. From the extreme northwest of Illinois, near the banks of the "Father of Waters," came forth two men, who, under Providence, were destined to add undying lustre to their country's fame among the nations of the earth. They were both comparatively obscure men, with but little national or local reputation. The one was educated to arms, and to some extent had distinguished himself in the Mexican war. The other, by his own indomitable will, had obtained but an imperfect common-school education and a profession, and, like the immortal Lincoln, was of the laboring classes. These two men from the obscure regions of the Northwest united their fortunes in the war so far as military rule would permit a superior and a subordinate to do. The persistency and successes of the one in the field, and his fidelity to the great cause of human freedom, made him the first among the military men of the age, and won for him the homage and gratitude of all lovers of order, and constitutional liberty, and eventually elevated him to the same position once occupied by the Father of his Country. His history is still in the womb of the future. The results of his labors, as an actor in the great drama of the world's affairs, time alone will develop and the future historian will correctly note.

But it is of the lesser man I would now speak. He was born in obscurity and of poor parents. His education was very limited, as the aid of his labors was necessary to maintain his father's large family. The charcoal made by himself, father and brother he was in the habit of taking to the city of Galena to sell. A mere lad then, the native diamond of talent within was occasionally seen to sparkle in the debating clubs, held in the district school-houses of the neighborhood. Two terms at an academic institution, near his father's home, completed his school education. He then pursued the study of law in the city of Galena, and accustomed himself to public speaking by participating in the discussions attending the municipal elections of the city, by making Democratic speeches. His attention to his studies, his devotion to his profession and his uncompromising integrity, won for him friends and clients. He was not of the most brilliant at the bar, but was a safe counsellor, and distinguished for soundness of judgment, great industry in the investigation of causes, and a good advocate. He was fast working into a lucrative practice, and was already acknowledged as the Democratic standard-bearer of his section of the state when the dark days of 1861 obscured our political horizon. Then it was that he forgot party fealty, and the prejudices and bitterness engendered by partisan controversies. He remembered only his country. He saw, as he believed, her constitution assailed, her unity attacked, and her beloved flag insulted and trampled in the dust. He announced his resolve to stand by the flag of his country, and appealed to the God of battles to decide for the right. He had been educated as a Democrat, and believed in a government of the people. His Democracy taught him that a majority, constitutionally expressed, should rule, and, as a logical sequence, that the South should have honorably acquiesced in the election of Abraham Lincoln. He imbibed these principles from the teachings of Jefferson and Jackson. His clear vision saw, in the mad attempt at dissolution then inaugurated, that the government of the people was to be superseded by a government of the few. If successful, he saw that the mass of the people, of whom he was himself an humble member, would be anatomized into living machines, as hewers of

wood and drawers of water. His comprehension of the great truths promulgated by the American Declaration of Independence, and his conviction of their truth and justice, forbade the idea of making one portion of humanity subservient to the other. He was willing to sacrifice his life to maintain the sacred charter of American liberty, established by the blood of the Revolutionary fathers. To him there was no longer any North or South, East or West. It was his country in danger, and in it everything else—family ties, party rule, State rights—all was forgot.

He went to the field of blood; but, not professionally a soldier,

* * * The plumed troop and the big wars
That make ambition virtue— * * * The
Neighing steed and the shrill trumpet,
The spirit-stirring drum, the ear-piercing rifle—
* * * The pride, pomp and circumstance
Of glorious war

with all its ghastly carnage and heart-rending spectacles, had no charms for him. But he did not shrink from it. He entered the service from a profound sense of duty to his country and his God. His knowledge of the cause of the war, his acquaintance with men, and, above all, his integrity and talent made him a valuable aid to the general commanding. From the battle of Belmont to the final surrender of the opposing forces at Appomattox, he did not miss a battle in which his chief participated. He was a most valuable executive officer. Though not educated in arms, his knowledge of legal forms and of the law made him an almost indispensable aid to his chief. In his counsels he constantly kept the main end in view, viz.: the suppression of the rebellion, and the re-establishment of one flag, one constitution, and one government over our common country. He discarded collateral and new issues, and turned neither to the right nor left in what he deemed a sacred duty. Having entered the military service, he was subordinate and obedient to all orders emanating from superior authority. So far as it became him to do, he exacted the same subordination and obedience from the men and officers around him. He was just to the last degree. Being of the people, and educated to believe in the practical doctrines of equality, he had no horror or fear of caste. To him there was one law of equal and exact justice for the high and low. He was no believer in hereditary aristocracy. His sole faith was in the distinction created by true merit. He was, therefore, pre-eminently the friend of every soldier and officer of the Army.

He excused their short-comings and palliated their supposed offences. No enlisted man ever received injustice at his hands, and no officer ever applied to him for counsel, aid, or advice, without receiving it. He was consequently beloved as a near and dear friend by all who knew him. Those who knew him best loved him most. His mind was methodical in its reasoning, and, as is generally true of upright and true natures, his conclusions were equally just and correct. He was a

* * * Friend to truth! of soul sincere.

In action faithful, and in honor clear.

His first commission in the Volunteer forces was that of captain and assistant adjutant general, rising gradually by the force of his merit to that of brevet major-general of Volunteers. Upon the revival of the grade of lieutenant-general, he was made chief of staff to the lieutenant-general, and by law was made chief of staff to the general of the Army when that grade was created. Upon the elevation of the General to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he received the portfolio of the Secretary of War.

To recur a moment to the exciting political campaigns of 1860, when the old Democratic organization became shattered by its internal feuds. Our beloved comrade then attached himself to the wing which was led by the lamented Douglas. In that campaign he was the Douglas electoral candidate for the district of Illinois. But few of this wing of the party ever entertained the belief that the threat of secession so openly made would ever be attempted if the candidate of the Republican party succeeded. Little sympathy or co-operative action, however, existed between the Northern and Southern Democracy, further than the common attempt to defeat the great opposing candidate. The best and most experienced statesmen and publicists of the North almost to a man scouted the idea that so insane a threat could be seriously entertained. But it was no idle word. The blow was struck, and the die was cast. In the North, Republicanism, denounced as abolitionism, was charged with bringing on the war. But who struck the actual blow? Who stretched forth his fratricidal hand to drag down and trample in the dust the star-spangled flag which was the emblem of freedom and the hope of the oppressed of every land? Who was the Judas that betrayed his country, which had rocked his infancy in the cradle of liberty, and reared and nourished him in the sunlight of its most expansive freedom? I pause for answer. Methinks I hear a still, small voice, scarcely audible and less heard, floating over the disturbed elements, saying: "You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to 'preserve, protect and defend it.' If the Almighty Ruler of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on our side of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and justice will surely prevail by the judgment of the great tribunal of the American people." The great leader of the Northern Democracy was slow to speak. But the masses of all parties were moving, and among them our lamented and beloved brother in arms. His electric eloquence and burning words, called out many a man to arms in the defence of his insulted country. Think ye not comrades, if

Freedom sateid's as Kosciusko fell!

that the angels of Heaven did not weep when freedom herself was assailed by fratricidal and bloody hands? Aye, the nations of the earth stood aghast, trembling witnesses of the terrific contest our age had inaugurated, and shrank away, distrusting nature. Good men everywhere prayed loud and long that constitutional liberty, religious freedom, and equality of rights might prevail.

The real prize contended for was liberty or slavery. The end came, and slavery lost. The struggle was long, bloody, and bitter, but the end gained justified the means used.

It cannot be said that our noble brother-in-arms distinguished himself as a soldier, inasmuch as his every duty was altogether executive. He never had the personal command of troops, but was ever the true and trusty confidential adviser of the commander of the armies. That he was susceptible, however, of the highest order of military culture, will not admit of discussion.

The war ended, the great contending armies were disbanded, and the breaches caused by the shock of arms required to be healed. One section needed what was termed reconstruction, the execution of which was placed by Congress mostly in the hands of the general of the Army. In this difficult task he was ably assisted by the talent and legal acumen of his chief of staff. The most complicated and conflicting questions were presented almost daily, and, though for a long time in most feeble health, his anxiety and watchfulness to see the whole country once more united and prosperous prevented him taking time to recruit his shattered frame. He was eminently a patriot. He loved his whole country. He entertained no enmity against any part of it. He had once believed that inherited slavery was a necessary evil. Its existence was sustained by the highest tribunal of the land. By the arbitrament of arms it lived no longer. The voice of God and the will of the sovereign people had dissipated the sophistries of the courts, and at last the immortal truths of the Declaration of Independence were vindicated, and he who was lately in bondage could now raise his unfettered hands toward high heaven and thank his Maker that he too was a freeman. Yet there was much to be done before the broad axis of the law could be made to overshadow all alike. To accomplish this end, and again settle this country in a lasting peace, with every interest harmonized, was the great study and labor of General Rawlins. He daily advised with his chief and took his orders upon all matters requiring his attention and action. He carried the same views and principles into the Cabinet, he believed in maintaining, by legislation, the results of the war. A wonderful change and advance had been made in the progress of civilization. Millions of human beings recently enslaved had become free, and their newly-acquired rights demanded many guarantees by legislation. This Rawlins was willing to give them to the fullest extent. He did not believe in a temporizing policy, and in doing things by halves. If he was a friend he was a friend indeed, and many there are among his comrades in arms, and others who are willing, living witnesses of the fact. In the early summer of 1867 he visited his native county, and before those who had known him from infancy, and among his boyhood acquaintances, all now grown to manhood, he, face to face with them, reviewed the causes of the war and its results, which, under Providence, was after all to become one of the greatest blessings to the whole human race; and then, in his straight, clear and forcible manner, elucidated and eliminated the lessons the war taught us as individuals and as a nation.

In 1868, during the Presidential campaign, he again visited his native town and county, and again, in a well-digested and prepared speech, did he impress his old friends with his views of their duty to themselves and their country. He now regarded the question of the capacity of the people to govern themselves as no longer a doubtful one, and that monarchical croakers might safely hang their doubting harps upon the willows, and mourn the sure progress and spread of republican principles. The isothermal line of liberty was no longer to be regarded as a mere belt reaching from ocean to ocean, but was to become a Republic embracing a continent. The leaven of republican liberty was already working in the New Dominion on the north, and the Mexican Republic on the south was rapidly assimilating its traditions of liberty to ours, and the index of destiny seemed already to indicate that the beautiful gems of the greater and lesser Antilles would soon fall into the queenly lap of America. This General Rawlins believed, and declared to his neighbors and the country. What he preached he carried into every-day practice. Hence, when he was admitted to a voice in the Cabinet, he was always to be found on the side of right against wrong, freedom against oppression. He was so progressive in his ideas that he chafed and fretted as the untamed steed, whenever, in his attempts to befriend a people struggling for liberty, he found himself fettered by the vague generalities of international law. He claimed that, as a republican government, a model republic, it was our duty to insert such laws in the international code, at least for ourselves, as were in accord with our free institutions; that it was base in us to yield implicit obedience to laws enacted by governments founded on principles antagonistic to our own; and that, moreover, did conflicts arise by reason of our course, we were strong enough to maintain them; and that God would decide for the right. He was no sycophant to those in power—no respecter of those boasting of a long line of ancestry; no stickler for blood, except the blood of honesty—and was in favor of no government except a government by the people, where the lowest, poorest and humblest individual had the same voice and weight in the affairs of the nation as the highest, wealthiest and proudest of the land. He was, in the largest sense of the term, a democrat in all his instincts, not as now understood, but a republican democrat, which constitutes the only true democracy in the whole world. The pomp and glitter of wealth never dazzled his clear, eagle vision, as he searched for the talisman which would bring the largest happiness to the greatest number. He never seemed to have a thought for self, but was ever intent upon plans to benefit his fellow man, whether high or low, black or white. Hence, he took the liveliest interest in the struggles of the people everywhere for popular liberty and Republican institutions. The idiosyncrasy of his mind had but one prayer for the oppressed among all nations, and that was that God in His wisdom might relieve

their burdens and give them the largest liberty consistent with the interest and welfare of all human kind. He was too direct in his speech ever to be a flatterer, nor was he at all susceptible to that subtle weapon of the politician and demagogue. His integrity of purpose in the advocacy of any question, whether of public or private character, was unimpeachable, and, therefore, whether he was right or wrong, his opinions commanded respectful attention. Jealousy was utterly foreign to his character, hence he rejoiced whenever success crowned the right, no matter by whom achieved.

In the prime of manhood, as his name and character were just becoming known to the general public, and just when he hoped, from the high position he had attained, to press, for humanity's good, his convictions of political expediency, General Rawlins was laid low by disease contracted while a soldier in the service of his country. In the bleak days of October, 1863, while passing around from Vicksburg to Chattanooga, whether General Grant had been ordered, he took cold, from which he never recovered. Though at times suffering severely from it, he never left his post of duty at the side of his beloved chief. It is true he hoped that, with the close of the war, he would be enabled to devote ample time to the restoration of his health. Of a strong physical frame, and always a stranger to sickness, he made light of the fell disease which had fastened itself upon him. The close of the war imposed new responsibilities and duties upon his chief and his most cherished friend and fellow-soldier. The new order of things was not less difficult of management than those of the field, and General Rawlins still felt it his duty, and, perhaps, his right, to continue his aid and counsels until perfect peace and order were restored to a distracted country. A good captain never deserts a sinking ship; but if a captain has safely weathered a desolating hurricane, he takes pride in guiding his vessel into a safe harbor. Thus, General Rawlins, finding so much imposed upon his commander, felt it his duty, as his first mate, to stand by him until permanent peace had found a resting place upon every foot of our country. Though every day and week and month found him worse and weaker, he never abandoned his post of duty as chief-of-staff or as a cabinet minister. His mind, ever vigorous, never for one moment lost its strength to the day of his death. I repeat again, that his every thought was for his country's good, and all who knew him will cheerfully testify with me that he never seemed more inspired or eloquent than when, with burning words, he portrayed the future glory and destiny of this country. His eagle eye and face, illuminated with glowing enthusiasm, was wont to animate and transport his hearers into the same belief. He was ever earnest in whatever he undertook, as all his comrades in the field will aver, and as his late colleagues in the Cabinet will attest. Many rejoiced when a seat in the executive councils was given him, because they believed that his indomitable will, his force of intellect, his earnestness in putting forward his convictions, would have their proper influence with his co-laborers upon the great measures pending before them, and upon which the public mind is ill at ease. He himself stated that, at the last cabinet meeting he ever attended, he made a labored effort to secure a certain recognition by our government of the struggling Cubans, and feared that, in his enfeebled condition, he had over exerted himself, which, alas! was too true, for from that excitement his disease redoubled its violence, and his frame, already exhausted, was too weak longer to resist, and on the 6th of September, 1869, at 12 minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and in the 38th year of his age, he quietly and peacefully resigned his noble spirit to the God who gave it. But, to the last, his words evinced that his thoughts were intent upon his country's good and upon the success of republican principles everywhere. The nation knew not the value of the rough diamond it possessed until it had passed beyond its reach. He had ever wished to die doing his duty, and his wish was gratified; and, if his spirit still takes cognizance of the concerns of this earth and his country's welfare, it is with a clearer view of the wise purposes of God in the conduct of human affairs, and that whatever is done is for the best.

In the death of General Rawlins, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee has lost its dearest and best friend. He was identified with the members of the society in the past, before it was organized as an army under its name. He loved the Army of the Tennessee as a parent loves its child. He gloried in its achievements, and always boasted of its prowess. He was with its infancy, and grew up with its growth. He shared with it the doubtful fortunes of Belmont, rejoiced at its positive triumphs at Donelson and Shiloh, and participated in its southward progress along both banks of the Mississippi until the Gibraltar of the South had yielded up the ghost. Again, he watched it as it assaulted Lookout Mountain and scaled the heights of Mission Ridge, and he went with it in spirit as from thence it drove the enemy from mountain peak to mountain peak, until its victorious banners were planted in the heart of Atlanta. He never ceased to look after it with longing eyes as it turned eastward from Atlanta, and, with other armies, made its famous march to the sea. From Savannah it turned northward and homeward. The days of the Rebellion were numbered, but the end was not yet. Great conflicts were still to be enacted, and it was but natural that like the besieged at Lucknow, our deceased brother should listen to catch the first sound of the familiar slogan of the boys of the Army of the Tennessee.

The war ended, and peace once more resumed her sway. You, gentlemen, did not wish to lose the associations you had formed amid dangers and hardships upon many a tented field. You organized a society, and styled it "The Society of the Army of the Tennessee." At your first meeting and permanent organization in Cincinnati, you elected General John A. Rawlins your president. You have re-elected him your chief from year to year, and now his chair is vacant. He died as the executive head of this association. His chair you have dressed in black as a reminder to us all that we must, sooner or later, tread in his footsteps to that

Undiscovered country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns.

It was always one of his greatest griefs that his health would not permit him to be present with you at these reunions. He loved you all, and his spirit was always present with you upon every recurrence of these interesting occasions. But now we

miss him, and, as a brother officer, a comrade in arms, and true friend to this society,

We never shall look upon his like again.

It was one of the happiest consolations of his last moments that his co-laborers in his civic and military duties communicated to him expressions of their love and sympathy. His susceptible and grateful heart thanked them for their kind remembrance of him. He could do no more. He had sat in the councils of the nation for the last time. He left expressions of his good will for all his associates. To General Sheridan's message of his love and that of his fellow-officers, he returned his thanks and love. It was not possible nor practicable for the family or relatives of General Rawlins to be present with him in his last illness. Yet his bedside was visited, and the soothing influence of woman's presence given in the person of Mrs. General Sherman. She came unto him as a ministering angel—as a sunbeam her visit illuminated the dark chamber of death, and as she left, her angelic influence remained to soothe and strengthen the dying man as he descended into the "valley of the shadow of death." He is gone from us. No more will his cheerful welcome greet us. No more will the sound of martial strife fire his blood with enthusiasm. His voice is forever hushed. He sleeps his last dreamless sleep. It only remains for us to drop a friendly tear upon his grave—to bid the brave soldier, true patriot and generous-hearted statesman, a long, last, affectionate farewell, and to express the hope that the example and lesson of his life may not be lost by his surviving compatriots, but that each may

So live that when the summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, that moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go not like the quarry slave at night
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
Like one that draws the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

At the close of General Parker's address, the society adjourned to the Galt House, where the annual banquet awaited their attention. Some 250 or 300 persons sat down at the feast, which was presided over by General Sherman, who occupied a table at the head of the room, at which sat Generals Sheridan, Schofield, Pope, McDowell, Hazen, Merritt, Beckwith, Fry, Weitzel, Forstyth, Crittenden, Parker, and Colonels Martin and Church. The programme of toasts was as follows:

The President of the United States.—Major-General M. F. Force.
The Army and Navy.—Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman.
The Army of the Tennessee.—Major-General Walter Q. Gresham.
John A. Rawlins.—Music, dirge.
Cavalry of the West.—Major-General J. H. Wilson.
To the Honored Dead of the Army of the Tennessee.—Major-General J. W. Sprague.

To our Comrades of all the Armies of the Union.—Major-General John Pope.

The March to the Sea.—Major-General M. D. Leggett.

The Memory of McPherson.—Music, dirge.

The Volunteer Soldier.—Major-General T. L. Crittenden.

Our Invited Guests.—Major-General Irvin McDowell.

Peace.—General T. Lyle Dickey

The third toast was responded to by Colonel Fitch in place of General Gresham, and the eighth by General Force instead of General Leggett. We regret that we are unable to make room for these responses. If we could, it would be impossible to reproduce the spirit of the occasion which called them forth and which is an essential part of the effect which was produced by the most telling of them: At the close of the toasts, songs were called for, and the gathering broke up shortly after midnight, thus ending the fifth gathering of the society, with festival and song.

THE ARMY.

THE Secretary of War has ordered that the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge be discontinued. All the movable ordnance property will be transferred to such points as the Chief of Ordnance may designate. After the buildings are vacated by the Ordnance Department, they will be transferred to the custody of the Quartermaster's Department for the use of the troops.

Paragraph I, General Orders No. 71, from the Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, dated Washington, October 16, 1869, has, by proper authority, been so amended as to read: "Every advance of money for transportation made to an officer under orders to a distant post, will be accounted for by the disbursing officer making the advance as a 'transfer,' and he will take credit therefor on abstract 'Bb.'"

By a circular from Headquarters Department of the East, post commanders are directed to report, without delay, the number of men on extra duty, how each man is employed, when and by whom authorized, whether employed on permanent or temporary duty; if on temporary duty when their services can be dispensed with: also the number of men on daily duty, how employed, and whether the number cannot be diminished without injury to the service.

FROM a private letter dated Fort Craig, New Mexico October 10, 1869, we received the following statements of the stations of the new Fifteenth Infantry:

Fort Garland, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis; Fort Bascom, Brevet Major Jewett; Fort Bayard, Brevet Major Whitemore and Captain Stelhammer; Fort Cummings, Captain Hedberg; Fort Mingate, Captain Stewart and Captain Brown; Fort McRea, Brevet Major Shorley; Fort Staunton, Captain McKibben; Fort

Craig, Brevet Major Coleman. The regiment arrived at Fort Craig, October 4th.

A LETTER from a correspondent at Camp Harney, Oregon, illustrates the pleasure of a life on the plains, in Winter: "In two months from this time" (October 16), he says "there will be no communication with this post from outside but on snow shoes. It is seventy-five miles from Camp Harney to Canon City, and not a house between but one, forty-five miles from this place. The express man has to travel on snow shoes over this desert of snow, with the mail strapped around his body, and in this way he can bring only letters, with occasionally a newspaper. If the winter is severe, this continues until the latter part of May: if the winter is mild, it is over in April. Last winter was an exceptional one."

By a telegraphic order from Headquarters Fourth Military district, Department of Mississippi, dated, Jackson, Miss., November 11, 1869, two of the three companies of the Second Infantry, ordered from Montgomery, Alabama, were directed, upon their arrival in the District, to proceed via Memphis, Tennessee, to Batesville-Panola county, reporting arrival by telegraph—the remaining company to proceed direct to Jackson—and upon the arrival of the two companies of the Second Infantry ordered from Huntsville, Alabama, to Corinth, Company K, Sixteenth Infantry, under command of the senior non-commissioned officer present, was directed to change station to Grenada.

A TELEGRAM to the daily papers reports that, a short time since, the Secretary of War retired Chaplain Vincent Palen on pay of \$100 a month without rations. The Paymaster-General referred the matter to Second Comptroller Brodhead, who decided that Army chaplains have the rank of a captain of Infantry, and when retired should receive \$60 per month and four rations, the same as a regularly commissioned captain of infantry; that all officers of the Army retired must receive the full pay proper of highest rank held at the time of retirement. The compensation of chaplain is \$100 and two rations when on duty, and to retire them under the law as chaplains would give them \$100, beside the four rations as captain of Infantry, or two rations more per day when retired than when on active duty.

BREVET Major general Reynolds, commanding Fifth Military District, State of Texas, in General Orders announces to his command a successful expedition against hostile Indians, organized by Brevet Brigadier-General Randolph S. Mackenzie, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, commanding Sub-district of the Pecos, in which the conduct of the troops is deserving of commendation. September 16, 1869, about one hundred enlisted men of Companies B, E, F and M, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, under the command of Captain Henry Carroll, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, attacked a party reported to exceed two hundred Indians (Kiowas and Comanches), near the headwaters of the Salt Fork of the Brazos river, and during a running fight of eight miles killed and wounded twenty-five Indians. The Indians were armed with carbines, pistols, lances, bows and arrows. Three soldiers were wounded. The command returned to Fort McKavett, arriving on the 13th instant, having been absent forty-two days, and having marched six hundred and thirty-seven miles. Captain E. M. Heyl, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, and First Lieutenant George E. Albee, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, accompanied the expedition.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A GENERAL court-martial, of which Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, lieutenant-colonel First U. S. Artillery, is president, re-convened at Willett's Point, New York harbor, on the 22d inst., for reconsideration of the case of Artificer Robert Haywood, Company B, U. S. Engineer battalion.

A GENERAL court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Foote, Md., on the 22d day of November, 1869. Detail: Brevet Colonel Richard Loder, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major C. B. Throckmorton, captain Fourth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Captain Charles N. Warner, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant A. T. Lee, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Horatio M. Jones, Fourth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant Wm. Everett, Fourth U. S. Artillery. First Lieutenant Robert Craig, Fourth U. S. Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Sill, I. T., on Wednesday, the 1st day of December, 1869. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Orlando H. Moore, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Wm. W. Sanders, captain Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain Edward Byrne, Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Captain James W. Powell, Jr., Sixth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Lewis C. Forsyth, captain and assistant quartermaster, U. S. A.; Captain Robert Gray, Tenth U. S. Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Forward, U. S. A., judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Bayard, N. M., on Thursday, the 2d day of December, 1869. Detail: Brevet Major E. W. Whittemore, captain

Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles Steelhammer, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles Meinhold, Third U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Major Henry H. Humphreys, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant John Little, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant Horace P. Sherman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant A. Sydney Smith, Third U. S. Cavalry. Brevet Major John W. Eckles, first lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

(Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 22, 1869).

Tuesday, November 18th.

FIRST Lieutenant G. M. Fleming, unattached, is hereby authorized to draw advance mileage from Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to the station to which he may be assigned to duty by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Major Isaac S. Stewart, paymaster, is hereby authorized to draw commutation of fuel and quarters in this city from August 19, 1869, to November 6, 1869, while examining his accounts and adjusting the same, under Special Orders No. 201, August 19, 1869, from this office, provided he has not been furnished in kind or commutation therefor elsewhere.

At the request of the Commanding General First Military District, so much of Special Orders No. 251, October 20, 1869, from this office, as relieved Brevet Captain Thomas L. Alston, first lieutenant, unattached, from temporary duty with the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, and directed him, at his own request, to proceed to his home and await orders, is hereby suspended until further orders.

Upon the receipt of this order, Superintendent Charles Fitchett will proceed to this city and report to Brevet Brigadier General J. C. McClellan, deputy quartermaster-general, for duty at the National Cemetery of Arlington, Virginia.

The Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., will forward under proper charge, all disposable white recruits at that post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, from whence they will be forwarded to the Third U. S. Cavalry, subject to the orders of the Commanding General Department of the Missouri relative to their movement.

Permission to delay joining his station upon the expiration of the leave of absence for three months granted him in Special Orders No. 56, June 24, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Henry P. Perrine, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, for fifteen days.

Wednesday, November 17th.

The telegraphic order of the 16th instant, from this office, granting Brevet Colonel Thomas Shea, captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, permission to delay ten days from the 14th instant in joining his command, is hereby confirmed.

Assistant Surgeon W. R. Steinmetz is hereby authorized to draw two months' pay in advance, under Special Orders No. 267, November 9, 1869, from this office, directing him to report to the commanding general Fifth Military District for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain Ezra B. Kirk, assistant quartermaster, in Special Orders No. 154, August 25, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended three months.

[Thursday the 18th instant being Thanksgiving day no Special orders were issued from this office.]

Friday, November 19th.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, and by order of the Secretary of War, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers are hereby made: Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel J. D. Kurtz is relieved from duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers, and will relieve Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General J. H. Simpson of the works for the defense of Baltimore and Washington, and Major and Brevet Brigadier-General N. Michler of the works and appliances for the defense of Washington in his charge, and take station in Washington, D. C. Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel C. E. Blunt will return to his station at Key West, Florida. Major and Brevet Major General Q. A. Gillmore will turn over all the works under his charge upon Staten Island, New York, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Major-General John Newton, and proceed to Charleston, South Carolina, where he will take station and assume charge of all engineer operations for the works of defense upon the coasts of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, as far south and to include St. Augustine, Florida. Major and Brevet Brigadier General C. B. Reese is relieved from duty with the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, and will proceed to Mobile, Alabama, where he will take station and relieve Captain and Brevet Major A. N. Damrell of all the works in his charge, including the charge of the eighth Light-House District, east of Pearl river. Major Walter McFarland, in addition to his present duties, will relieve Brevet Major-General T. J. Cram, colonel U. S. Army (retired), of the charge of the construction of Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Barlow will turn over to Brevet Major-General Gillmore the charge of Fort Clinch, Fernandina, Florida. Captain Henry C. Wharton is relieved from duty with Brevet Major-General Cram, and will report to Major McFarland for duty under his immediate orders. Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Ludlow will remain on duty under the immediate orders of Brevet Major-General Gillmore, and, upon his change of station, will accompany him to Charleston, South Carolina. Brevet Major Damrell, upon being relieved of the works and duties now in his charge, as heretofore directed, will report to Brevet Brigadier General Reese for duty under his immediate orders. Captain Charles W. Raymond, as soon as he shall have completed the duties upon which he is engaged at Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, will be relieved from duty upon the Pacific coast, and proceed to New York city and report for duty to the President of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications, now in session in that city. First Lieutenant M. R. Brown

is relieved from duty at Willet's Point, New York, and will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report for duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers. First Lieutenant William S. Stanton is relieved from duty with Colonel and Brevet Major-General H. W. Benham, and will proceed to Willet's Point, New York, and report for duty with the Battalion of Engineers. First Lieutenant J. F. Gregory is relieved from duty upon the Survey of the Lakes, and will proceed to Yerba Buena Island, California, and report for duty with Company D, Battalion of Engineers. First Lieutenant John H. Weeden, Jr., is relieved from duty with Company D, Battalion of Engineers, and will proceed to Detroit, Michigan, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General W. F. Reynolds for duty upon the Survey of the Lakes. First Lieutenant James B. Quinn is relieved from duty with Company E, Battalion of Engineers, and will report to Brevet Colonel Blunt, at Key West, Florida, for duty under his immediate orders.

Brevet Captain Michael Leahy, first lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry, will report at once as a witness to the Judge Advocate of a General Court-Martial now in session at Fort Monroe, Virginia. As soon as his services can be dispensed with he will rejoin his proper station.

Saturday, November 20th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the commanding general, Department of the Platte, will cause the infant son of the late Captain J. C. Denney, U. S. Army, now at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, to be forwarded to this city in charge of a suitable and trusty non-commissioned officer, to enable him to enter the Orphan Asylum, for which authority has been obtained. The expenses of the child will be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of Captain Denney's effects in the hands of Major E. W. Crittenden, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, who will be instructed to forward to this office a paymaster's check for the remainder.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they shall receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: First Lieutenant Henry M. Bragg, Third U. S. Cavalry, November 17, 1869; First Lieutenant Henry Meinell, brevet captain Third U. S. Artillery, January 1, 1870.

So much of Special Orders No. 226, paragraph 2, from this office, dated September 20, 1869, as accepts the resignation of Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, brevet Lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army, to take effect December 1, 1869, is hereby amended to take effect March 1, 1870, instead.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Moale, captain Third U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 191, October 14, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended ninety days.

Monday, November 22d.

The leave of absence granted Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, brevet brigadier-general, in Special Orders No. 264, November 5, 1869, from this office, is hereby extended twenty days.

Permission to delay reporting to the commanding officer of his regiment for assignment to duty, as directed in Special Orders No. 272, November 15, 1869, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet First Lieutenant Theodore F. Forbes, second lieutenant Fifth U. S. Infantry, until December 3, 1869.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant E. L. McCullay, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, now, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 28, February 18, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended forty days.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant R. G. Smither, Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 192, October 15, 1869, from Headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended fifty days.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for two months' extension, is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. L. Umbstaetter, Third U. S. Infantry.

Leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply for three months' extension, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Cook, first lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the extension of leave of absence granted Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, brevet lieutenant-colonel, in special orders No. 146, September 8, 1869, from Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby further extended until March 1, 1870.

Second Lieutenant John S. Bishop, unassigned, late of the Fourth Infantry, is hereby transferred to the Thirteenth Infantry, and will report in person without delay to the commanding general Department of Dacota for assignment to duty. Transportation will not be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department nor will mileage be allowed for travel performed under this order.

STATIONS OF TROOPS BY COMPANIES

IN THE MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Ordnance.—Benicia Arsenal, Benicia California; Vancouver Arsenal, W. T.

Engineer Battalion.—Company D, Yerba Island, California.

First Cavalry.—Headquarters at Fort Vancouver, W. T., Department of the Columbia. Company A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Camp Warner, Ore.; C, Camp Crittenden, A. T.; D, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; E, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Harney, Ore.; G, Camp Bowie, A. T.; H, Camp Harney, Ore.; I, Camp Winfield Scott, Nev.; K, Camp Grant, A. T.; L, Camp Goodwin, A. T.; M, Camp Grant, A. T.

Eighth Cavalry.—Headquarters at Camp Halleck, Nevada, Department of California. Company A, Camp McDowell, A. T.; B, Camp Date Creek, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; D, Camp Whipple, A. T.; E, Camp at Toll-gate, A. T.; F, Camp at Toll-gate, A. T.; G, Camp Lowell, A. T.; H, Camp Halleck, Nev.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; K, Camp at Toll-gate, A. T.; L, Camp Whipple, A. T.; M, Camp McDermit, Nev.

Second Artillery.—Headquarters at the Presidio of San Francisco, Department of California. Company B, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; C, Fort Stevens, Ore.; D, Point San Jose, Cal.; E, Fort Tongass, Alaska; F, Fort Kenai, Alaska; G, Fort

Kodiak, Alaska; H, Sitka, Alaska; I, Fort Wrangell, Alaska; L, Fort Cape Disappointment, W. T.; M, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

Twelfth Infantry.—Headquarters at Camp Reynolds, Angel Island, Department of California. Company A, Camp Wright, Cal.; B, Camp Independence, Cal.; C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; D, Fort Yuma, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; F, Camp Whipple, A. T.; G, Camp Colorado, A. T.; H, Camp Mohave, A. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Gaston, Cal.

Twenty-first Infantry.—Headquarters at Drum Barracks, California, Department of California. Company A, Camp Reno, A. T.; B, Camp Goodwin, A. T.; C, Camp Verde, A. T.; D, Camp Bowie, A. T.; E, Camp Lowell, A. T.; F, Camp Goodwin, A. T.; G, Camp McDowell, A. T.; H, Camp Date Creek, A. T.; I, Camp Grant, A. T.; K, Camp Crittenden, A. T.

Twenty-third Infantry.—Headquarters at Fort Vancouver, W. T., Department of the Columbia. Company A, Camp Three Forks, Owyhee, I. T.; B, Camp Warner, Ore.; C, Camp Harney, Ore.; D, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; E, Sitka, Alaska; F, Camp San Juan Island, W. T.; G, Fort Colville; W. T.; H, Fort Boise, I. T.; I, Camp Warner, Ore.; K, Fort Klamath, Ore.

ARMY PERSONAL.

BREVET Colonel Julian McAllister, U. S. Ordnance, is announced as chief of ordnance, Department of California.

FIRST Lieutenant Thompson, Fourth Cavalry, has been appointed one of the registrars for Erath County, Texas.

SECOND Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, has been appointed one of the registrars in Llano County, Texas.

FIRST Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, U. S. Army has been appointed one of the registrars San Saba County, Texas.

MAJOR Dewitt Clinton, judge advocate U. S. Army, is announced as judge advocate of the Fifth Military District.

BREVET Colonel N. A. M. Dudley, major U. S. Army, has been appointed superintendent of the penitentiary of the State of Texas, vice T. C. Bell removed.

THE commanding officer of the battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, reporting at Corinth, Mississippi, has been ordered to send one company to take station at West Point, one at Scobie, and the other at Winchester.

GENERAL Butler has appointed Ex-Brigadier-general William S. Tilton, of Boston, acting-governor of the eastern branch of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, at Togus Springs, near Augusta, Me., in place of Colonel Ludwick relieved at his own request. There are some five or six hundred disabled soldiers at Togus.

BREVET Captain William Sheilds, first lieutenant U. S. Army (unattached), is assigned to duty as inspector of registration for Amite county, Miss., relieving First Lieutenant W. H. Campion U. S. Army, and will proceed to his station without delay. He will assume command of the detachment Sixteenth Infantry, stationed at Liberia.

THE following officers were registered at Headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending November 17, 1869: Brevet Major-General A. Baird, assistant inspector-general U. S. A.; Brevet Brigadier-General C. P. Kingsbury, lieutenant-colonel of ordnance; Brevet Captain H. J. Farnsworth, aide-de-camp to General Meade.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. A. Gordon, Major of the Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been tried by court-martial, found guilty of the charge of drunkenness to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for the period of eight months, and to be confined to the limits of the military post at Fort Griffin, Texas, for the same period.

THE following is a transcript from Officers' Register, at Headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending November 13, 1869: Captain George B. Hoge, Forty-first Infantry; Brevet Colonel H. A. Hambricht, major Nineteenth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Rice, first lieutenant; Acting Assistant Surgeon John K. Walsh; Second Lieutenant Leo O. Parker, Fourth Cavalry.

THE following is a list of officers on duty at post of Lampsas Texas: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. B. Beaumont, commanding Fourth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry Sweeney, U. S. Army, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary subsistence; Second Lieutenant James H. Jones, Fourth Cavalry, post adjutant; First Lieutenant Thomas Dunn, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. H. Gunning, post surgeon.

CAPTAIN Walter S. Long, Fortieth Infantry, appointed from Maryland, has been dismissed from the service for embezzlement and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, unless the amount embezzled is returned. Lieutenant B. F. Bell, Tenth Cavalry, of Illinois, has been dismissed for selling Government property, cheating the Government, and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Lieutenant William S. Johnson, Forty-third Infantry, also of Illinois, has been dismissed for attempting to swindle the Government and a brother officer.

THE following officers were ordered to assemble at San Francisco, Cal., November 18th instant, for the examination of Assistant Surgeon Godfrey H. T. F. Axt, for retirement: Brevet Major-general E. O. C. Ord, Brigadier-general; Brevet Major-general O. B. Wilcox, colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Lieutenant colonel G. W. Wallace, Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel Robert Murray, assistant medical purveyor; Brevet Lieutenant-colonel Charles McCormick, surgeon; and Brevet Lieutenant-colonel W. R. Smedberg, captain, unattached, recorder. At the conclusion of these duties the officers will join their proper stations.

ARMY GAZETTE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1869.

General Orders No. 76.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. General Orders No. 289, of November 28, 1864, is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted:

II. Military courts will be assembled at posts or stations where the aggregate expenses of trial, or examination, will be least.

III. The commanders of military divisions or departments, within whose command military courts are assembled, will decide what members of the courts are entitled to commutation of fuel and quarters, and approve their accounts without referring them to this office.

IV. The following principles will govern the decisions in such cases:

1. An officer on duty at any station when detailed on a court does not lose his right to fuel and quarters at that station while temporarily absent therefrom, and cannot acquire the right to commutation by vacating his quarters for that purpose. He must look to the per diem allowed in paragraph 1,137, General Regulations, and in General Orders No. 140, of 1863, for reimbursement of extra expenses.

2. When the command to which an officer belongs changes station during his temporary absence, he loses his right to fuel and quarters from the time it changes station, and does not acquire the right at its new station until he has reported for duty thereat. He is, therefore, entitled, meantime, to quarters and fuel at the station where the court of which he is a member is in session.

3. When an officer detailed on a court is rightly entitled to fuel and quarters where the court is sitting, the allowance will be furnished in kind when practicable. When this is not practicable commutation will be paid. In either case requisition must be made for the fuel and quarters according to the Regulations.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, November 16, 1869.

General Orders No. 77.

The following order, received from the War Department, is published for the information of all concerned:

Officers of the Army on duty as Indian superintendents or agents, who are not furnished with quarters and fuel in kind, are entitled to commutation therefor from date of arrival at their stations, at the rates specified for officers serving in the various military departments in which the officers on Indian duty may be.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

THE NAVY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE double-turreted monitor *Terror* is now ready for sea, and some of her officers have reported on board.

THE sailors on board the receiving ship *Ohio* were the recipients of about 170 pounds of turkey and other Thanksgiving "fixings."

SURGEON Newton H. Adams, U. S. Navy, died at his residence in Washington on the 17th inst. from typhoid pneumonia, in the 34th year of his age.

THE United States steamer *Tallapoosa*, on special service from Washington, D. C., via New Bedford, arrived at the Boston Navy-yard on Wednesday forenoon of last week.

THE sentence of Lieutenant-Commander Seeley, of the *Pawnee*, recently tried by court-martial in Boston, is that he be suspended from command, on furlough pay, with the loss of rank, for the period of four years.

THE U. S. iron-clad *Miantonomoh* went into commission at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, last week, after undergoing a thorough overhauling and being placed in first-class fighting trim. The ship can be made ready for sea in an hour's notice, and will sail in a short time.

THE U. S. vessel *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Boston Navy-yard on Monday, the 22d inst., from New Bedford, with a portion of the cargo of Government stores from the brig *Cyclone*, which was wrecked off Cuttyhunk recently. The *Tallapoosa* will coal up and return to New Bedford for the balance of the cargo.

THE *Severn*, R. B. Lowry commanding, sailed from New York to join the West India squadron, where she will take the place of the *Pawnee*, 17, as the flagship of Rear-Admiral Poor, who is in command in those waters. She will escort the iron-clad *Miantonomoh*, which has also been ordered to join the squadron.

THE U. S. steamer *Nipic*, attached to the South Atlantic Squadron, which is now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, is under orders to proceed to the Isthmus of Darien to make surveys and explorations, with a view to determine the best location of an inter-oceanic canal. A similar survey on the Pacific shore of the Isthmus will be made at a future day.

THE *Pasnee* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 19th for Norfolk, Va., where she will be stationed hereafter as a receiving ship. The *Yantic*, which has been for a long time stationed off the Battery, is now at the Navy-yard, preparing to go on the dry-dock as soon as the *Guerriere* has her repairs completed. The *Yantic* is to have her timbers completely overhauled.

THE board appointed to examine officers of the revenue marine service, as now constituted, is composed of Captain John Faunce (president) and Captain George R. Slicer, of the revenue marine, and Captain Carlisle T. Patterson, of the United States coast survey, with Surgeon E. H. Stein as examining surgeon. The board met on the 20th instant, at No. 247 F street, Washington.

THE *Guerriere*, first-class war ship, went into the dry dock at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on the 17th inst. for thorough repair. As soon as she shall have been completed, the *Yantic*, a third-rate gunboat, will be taken on the dry dock for repair. Large numbers of recruits are being daily drafted into the receiving ship *Vermont*, and from that vessel to the vessels leaving for the West Indies.

THE following was the position of the vessels of the Asiatic squadron, November 1st: The *Delaware*, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, with Admiral Rowan, was at Yokohama; the *Idaho*, having been dismantled during a storm, had put into Yokohama; the *Ashuelot* was cruising; the *Monocacy* was at Osaca, and the *Iroquois* was at Hong Kong, on the Southern station. The *Unadilla* had been sold for \$19,500, and her officers and men transferred to the *Maumee*.

THE *Ticonderoga* is now in the dry dock at the Boston Navy-yard, and will probably be as extensively repaired as was the *Shenandoah*. The frigate *Niagara* is being stripped of her ceiling and the decks taken up, preparatory to straightening the shear; iron-plating will be put on her, where protection to engines and boilers is required. The frigate *Wabash*, at the lower yard needs all the repairs being made, a large portion of the planking being entirely unserviceable.

A TELEGRAM received at the Navy Department, on the 19th inst., from Captain E. R. Colhoun, commanding the U. S. steamer *Dictator*, dated off the Savannah river, announces his arrival there with his convoy, all in good condition. The *Dictator* had two gales, one off Hatteras and the other seventy-five miles from the Savannah river. The last gale was very severe. The *Dictator*'s behavior was excellent, proving herself a good sea boat. She was to coal and proceed on her way to Key West.

In a letter to the Secretary of War, Secretary Robeson says: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 20th inst., relative to the destitute condition of a number of misguided citizens of the United States, who have been abandoned in Nassau, N. P., by the steamer *Lillian*, alleged to have been engaged in the service of the Cuban insurgents. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Poor, commanding the North Atlantic Fleet, has been instructed to send one of his vessels to Nassau for the purpose of receiving on board and conveying to Key West, such of the men referred to as wish to avail themselves of the passage, and will agree not to violate hereafter the neutrality laws of the United States.

THE daily papers report that the investigation of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs into the Paraguayan matters, has developed the fact of a long-standing difference between our diplomatic and naval corps abroad, involving the question of ultimate authority. The committee have accordingly resolved to summon before them Vice-Admiral Porter and Second Assistant Secretary Hunter, to give testimony on each branch of the question as to the theory and practice of our diplomatic representatives and naval officers in the discharge of their official duties while in foreign ports. The examination concerns the charge that naval officers have acted independently of, or have not consulted the views of our diplomatic representatives in important public matters, which should secure co-operation or unity of action.

IN answer to the statement of Admiral Farragut, that Vice-Admiral Porter failed to accomplish anything with his mortar flotilla, at the capture of New Orleans, the Vice Admiral has filed with the court now considering this case, at Washington, a deposition in which he sets forth that his mortar fleet was the first to cross the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi; that Farragut's fleet failed to cross the bar until he, Porter, was called upon to get it across; that his mortar fleet opened the first fire on the rebel fortifications, and succeeded in destroying them; that his fleet made the first attack on Fort Jackson, and he had several men killed and wounded on his flag-ship before Farragut's fleet fired a gun; and finally, that he was the officer who made the terms of the capitulation of the fort. The case comes up in the suit of Farragut and those persons belonging to his fleet claiming compensation of the Government for the prizes captured at the time of the capture of New Orleans.

THE U. S. steamer *Newbern* arrived at San Francisco on the 16th inst. from Sitka, via Forts Wrangle, Tongass and Simpson. She brings Sitka advices to October 23d, giving satisfactory accounts of the loyalty of the natives, and the friendliness of the Indians. The health of the garrison was good, and the fisheries were prosperous. The weather was mild. The steamer *Lincoln* had returned from St. Paul Island, in Behring Sea. While one of the *Lincoln*'s boats was attempting to land on the island, it was swamped and three sailors were drowned, named Richard Livingston, Lewis Garlin and John Beck. On the down trip of the steamer *Newbern*, she narrowly escaped shipwreck by running on an island directly in her course, in latitude 59 deg. 26 min.; longitude 146 deg. 5 min. east, and is ten miles long and five wide. The island is not laid down in the "Lap Chart" No. 2 of the North Pacific Survey, issued from the Hydrographic Bureau at Washington, in July, 1868.

THE screw-steamer *Pequot* which takes the place of the *Algonquin* in the Haytien Navy, was built by the Government in 1864, and did good service in capturing blockade-runners on the coast of North Carolina. The *Pequot* was sold by the Government to John S. Geness of New York for \$7,700, and by Geness to the Haytiens for \$45,000 in gold. She is a fourth-rate screw, 593 tons, old measurement; length 200 feet, breadth of beam about 28. She carries one 12-inch pivot, one 30-pound pivot, and four 30-pound broadside guns. The following are the names of the officers: E. Biondi, captain Haytien Navy; George E. McConnell, lieutenant-commander and executive officer; Frank C. Hall, lieutenant, navigating officer; Charles G. Hall, master and watch officer; James H. Greenfield, do.; Charles W. Austin, pilot; William A. Pennell, chief engineer; D. H. Newman, first assistant; William N. Buckley, second assistant; A. Dumas, paymaster; John Reiny, gunner.

The crew, mostly Americans, are eighty in number. The wages of the ordinary seamen are \$25 per month, and of the firemen, \$45 per month in gold. Captain Biondi was an acting master in the U. S. Navy during the war, and commanded the English steamer *Don*, which was captured in 1865 by the *Pequot* while running into Wilmington.

AN elegant residence, says the Washington correspondent of the *Home Journal*, is the one just refitted for Admiral Porter, the former home of the British Minister, Lord Lyons. It was in the handsome ball-room which his lordship added, I believe, that rehearsals for private theatricals were going on at the time that the yet unnamed Army of the Potomac marched for the first time over the Long Bridge. The scenery on this occasion was under the amateur charge of Mr. Vizetelly, the correspondent of the *London News*. Besides this—a host in itself for entertainment—there is a suite of seven rooms opening into each other, all without carpets, but with beautiful inlaid floors, and hung respectively in gold and crimson, gold and purple, gold and gray, etc., etc., only wanting a black velvet one at the end, to realize Poe's description of the palace in which took place the Masque of the Red Death. We are told of the luxurious sleeping apartments, furnished with broad, swinging mirrors, and beds, whose foot and head-boards are also beautifully set mirrors. Could the Venus of the *Tribune* ask for more? With such a fair field, we are sure that the hospitable lady of the house will make it as pleasant and brilliant a resort for Washingtonians, as her residence at Annapolis was for the midshipmen, who swear by the Admiral's wife. The same correspondent reports the engagement of Miss Romaine Goddard, daughter of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, to the Austrian Consul at Yeddo.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 16.—Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, to the *Saranac*. Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, to duty at the Naval Station, League Island, Pa.

NOVEMBER 17.—Ensign E. S. Prince, to the *Frolic*. Assistant Paymaster William M. Preston, to duty in the Paymaster's Department, Navy-yard, Washington.

Carpenter Henry P. Leslie, to the receiving ship *Potomac*.

NOVEMBER 19.—Lieutenant S. P. Baird, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

NOVEMBER 22.—Master George W. Coster, to duty in the Pacific Fleet.

Ensign H. C. Stinson, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Ensign R. M. Thompson, to report to Lieutenant-Commander Mathews for torpedo duty.

Assistant Paymaster L. G. Boggs, to duty as recorder of the board of which Commodore M. Smith is president.

NOVEMBER 23.—Commander R. W. Meade, to special duty at Cold Spring, New York.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 16.—Commander William N. Jeffers, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered, as member of the Examining Board at Washington, to examine officers in French and Spanish.

NOVEMBER 17.—Ensign J. D. Adams, from the *Frolic*, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 19.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood, from the *Penzacola*, and ordered to the receiving ship *Vermont*.

NOVEMBER 20.—Second Assistant Engineer Arthur Price, from the *Saginaw*, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 22.—Lieutenant-Commander A. R. Yates, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to Portsmouth, N. H., for duty under Rear-Admiral Thatcher.

Ensign Frederick Singer, from the *Nipic*, and directed to hold himself in readiness for orders to the *Terror*.

NOVEMBER 23.—Commander George M. Ransom, from the Naval Station, League Island, on the 1st December next, and to command the steamer *Terror*, on the 10th December.

Master J. B. Brice, from the *Quinnebaug*, and waiting orders.

PROMOTIONS.

NOVEMBER 18.—Charles H. White, to surgeon in the Navy, from November 18, 1869, in place of Surgeon Newton H. Adams, deceased.

NOVEMBER 22.—Lieutenants C. J. Train and C. H. Davis, to lieutenant-commanders, from the 30th of June, 1869.

ORDERS REVOKED.

NOVEMBER 19.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer P. J. Langer, to the *Frolic*, and he is granted sick leave.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 20, 1869:

Trevett Abbott, commander, October 27th, U. S. steamer *Yantic*, at sea.

John J. Lyons, commander's clerk, October 27th, U. S. steamer *Yantic*, at sea.

Wm. McLean, ordinary seaman, November 1st, U. S. steamer *Yantic*, at sea.

Thomas Smith, seaman, October 29th, sick quarters, Mare Island, Cal.

John Taylor, beneficiary, November 13th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Newton H. Adams, surgeon, November 17th, Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN JOHN MITCHELL.

DIED, on the 13th day of November, 1869, at General Recruiting Depot, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Captain John Mitchell, U. S. Army.

Captain Mitchell entered the U. S. Army about thirteen years ago as an enlisted man, and served in Battery B of the Fourth U. S. Artillery. At the breaking out of the rebellion, he was with his battery in Utah, but in the fall of that year, joined General McDowell's army in Virginia. Captain Mitchell was then a sergeant, and was marked for his fine soldierly qualities. Shortly afterward he was promoted to a lieutenancy for his distinguished gallantry in action. He served through the whole war, being severely wounded in several engagements; and, in the terrible conflicts on the peninsula, under General Grant, he wholly lost the use of his right arm.

Upon the reorganization of the Army, he received an appointment as captain in the Forty-third Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, and commanded the post of Fort Mackinaw, Michigan, until consolidation, when he was left out as unfit for active duty. He was subsequently assigned to recruiting service at Fort Leavenworth, where he remained until his death. Captain Mitchell leaves a host of warm friends in the Army, who will mourn the loss of a generous, warm-hearted and gallant comrade.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

A MISPRINT—AND FURTHER ABOUT WEST POINT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the article in the JOURNAL of November 6th on "Franklin Pierce and the Military Academy," eighteen lines from the bottom, it reads, "It was constantly remarked during the Mexican war that we had fairly tested in that war that mode of raising a provincial force." This was a misprint. It should have read a *provisional* force. The raising of troops for the war by calling on the States for regiments of volunteers, was considered better than any temporary increase for the war of the Regular Army.

This was mentioned as evidence of the entire sympathy which grew up in that war between the graduates of West Point and the Volunteer force. The success and efficiency of that mode of expansion were fully tested. It paved the way for a similar process in the civil war. General Scott, in the Mexican war, always cherished the Volunteer force, and gave them every opportunity of distinction—as witness the opportunities he gave General Pillow. The same enlightened sentiments governed the authorities in the late war.

A large share, in both wars, of the Volunteer regiments, were commanded by officers of the Regular Army or graduates of the Military Academy. Some had resigned, and, at the first note of war, had rallied round the flag, and came to the aid of the Government, which had a claim for their services.

Thus, it is vain and idle for any one to attempt now to discover any want of harmony and concord between the Army and that Volunteer force. The sympathy and confidence between them has been complete, thorough and grounded in experience; in blood-bought victories. The only rivalry has been, who should do most to carry honor and glory to the stars and stripes. The Regulars have been Volunteers and the Volunteers have become Regulars—that is, they became veterans. When the Regular officers commanded the Volunteers of course their interests and sympathies became completely identified, and war, and experience, and discipline converted the Volunteers into Regulars. In such commands our officers got their brevets, and became brigadiers, major-generals and lieutenant-generals. Can anything prevent those officers from maintaining their interest and friendship for comrades thus tried in the conflict of arms? We scout the idea that there is the remotest possibility of such a separation of interest as is surmised by some of your correspondents, who have referred to the proposed "Association of the Alumni of West Point Graduates."

That association would embrace many not now in the Army, and would not be an association in the bosom of the Army itself. It would only be similar to any of the hundreds of associations which the college graduates of the country have formed. Its sole purpose would be agreeable reunions at West Point, and we cannot imagine how such gatherings should create any hostility or discontent in any quarter, or the slightest "unpleasantness." We believe that hereafter, as heretofore, it will be esteemed a pleasure as well as a duty for the graduates of West Point to cultivate (either in time of war or in time of peace) cordial relations with Volunteer officers and civilian appointees. The Regular Army should do all in its power to secure the good will of all classes of our people. No dividing line should or can separate them. We need in all, active minds, warm hearts and strong arms for the defence of the nation and the honor of our profession. If we thought the association above referred to would really obstruct those relations, our vote would ultimately be against it, but, as yet, it appears to be a fanciful idea that such an innocent and student-like gathering could portend any evil.

A QUESTION OF ELIGIBILITY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: On the breaking out of the late war between the South and North, I was an officer in the Federal service, and a graduate of West Point. Quitting my commission under the United States, I accepted promotion with the Confederacy, serving in the armies thereof until the surrender. Will some of your correspondents, then, please to answer me the following question: Does participation with those who opposed in arms the Lincoln government constitute a bar to my membership of the Society of West Point Graduates, recently formed, or am I still eligible thereto? CONFEDERATE.

THE SECRET OF CICERO'S PHILOSOPHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Cicero said, "When I am alone, then am I least alone;" and we have been trying in this lonely station to believe this and to reconcile ourselves to the beauty of that solitude which here reigns so supremely. But Cicero was not young when he said this, nor was he a soldier. He wasn't solving the problem of how to live on a subaltern's pittance. He didn't have to lie awake nights thinking about his tailor's bills. He didn't have any Third Auditor to trouble him about his accounts, or any quarter-master or commissary general to injure his appetite and sacrifice his digestion by unfeeling letters about his returns. He wasn't required to give an official explanation of his conduct when, made desperate by the loneliness, he got up a "hoo-doo" and a war dance alone in his quarters. He didn't have a healthy lot of first "luffs" above him—any one of whom would make the doctor of a life insurance company grin—to bar his promotion, and give him the prospect of attaining his captaincy, and his immortality about the same time. He didn't have the forboding that a grateful country, actuated by motives of econ-

omy, might retire him to the shades of that private life which he is so little calculated to enjoy. He didn't have to "turn backward, oh! time, in thy flight," and study mathematics in his old age; nor did he have before him any prospective heavy course of law, ethics, engineering, and logic at Fortress Monroe. Neither did he have to learn two lessons per week in the "art of war in time of peace." He never had any trouble in colorizing his meerschaum, and never had to depend on the sutler for good tobacco. He never purchased and imbibed fusil oil and, on waking up in the morning with a headache, was informed that the same unprincipled post trader was out of soda water. He never ordered a suit of stunning "cits," sent, C. O. D., by express, and, after seeing almost the whole of his favorite month's (N. B. the favorite month is always the next month) pay accounts disappear in the payment for them, opened and found them in material and fit worthy of Chatham street. He never held four kings and had them beaten at that pleasing game of "draw." He never had his youthful affections betrayed by his "spoons" marrying a bald-headed Wall street broker. He never had to sit up to visit his guard after twelve o'clock; nor did he ever fail in his attempt to convince his stern parent that his salary was not commensurate with his necessities.

He never had to be a tutor in the setting-up drill of recruits, or in the manual of the sabre, whereby one's wrist is lamed for a week, nor did he ever have his mind unbalanced by two hours steady drill at the balance step. He never was compelled as a file-closer on battalion drill, to "dash through the intervals" and have his favorite bunion trod on by some two-hundred-pound cherub in the ranks. He never had to live at a bachelor's mess, with a second lieutenant as caterer, and a darkey black as night for cook.

He never had to write up the proceedings of more than one garrison court and two boards of survey on the same day; nor did he ever, through impecuniosity, have to sleep on an iron bedstead, reposing his graceful form between hospital linen on a hospital mattress. Never did he have to cut his breakfast in order not to miss guard mount, or his dinner for stable call; nor in the grey of the morning, with the thermometer marking below zero, was it ever his painful duty to rise and rush to reveille.

On the eve of a twenty days' leave, he never received information that his pay was stopped on account of some blunder of a clerk. He was never ranked out of quarters after two weeks' enjoyment of newly-fitted carpets and newly-hung pictures.

He never "dreamt he dwelt in marble halls," and woke to find himself occupying "one room and a kitchen."

Finally, if Cicero could have had all these remembrances to crowd upon and confront him like Banquo's ghost, in his lonely hours, he would not have gotten off that philosophical nonsense which we have quoted.

Cicero was never immured in a casemate whose windows looked out on a trackless waste of waters, nor was it ever his fate to have for months as his only music the monotone of the waves, and the roar of the breakers.

CAIUS.

NOVEMBER 18, 1869.

A SHAM PARALYTIC.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read, with much interest, a selected article in the last issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, entitled "Twenty-one Months of Silence." It recalls to my mind a somewhat similar deception, which came under my observation while captain's clerk of the U. S. ship *P.*, in 1848, when flogging was customary in the Navy.

We had a colored man on board, Charles Speedy by name, who, from some cause or other, had offended our captain; and, whenever punishment was ordered, poor Speedy was sure to come in for his dozen. After drawing up the formal document for the captain's signature, he would, invariably, say to me, "Is Charles Speedy's name there; if not put him down general disobedience of orders—twelve lashes."

The poor devil finally became tired of this constant flogging, and so was taken sick with a sort of paralysis and placed on the sick list, and, of course, while under the surgeon's hands, was exempt from punishment. Whenever he walked his whole body shook and trembled in a singular manner, which ceased as soon as he sat down again. Perhaps our kind-hearted surgeon was not imposed upon, but only influenced by pity, but he kept him on the sick list until our arrival at the Sandwich Islands, where he was left in hospital. I also left the *P.* at Honolulu, and, three days after her departure, I met Speedy, completely cured, and walking as erect as if he had never had a sick day in his life. He has never denied to me that this illness was all a deception, and it lasted many months. He remained several years at the Sandwich Islands, and opened a barber shop, and finally disappeared between two days considerably in debt. At present he is in New York, where I often see him. He engages in whitewashing and carpet-shaking during the summer, but, in the winter, usually becomes sorely pressed for money, and then, he calls upon me for trifling loans, which, as an old shipmate, he never fails to get.

LUDOVICO.

ARMY REUNIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your journal, of October 30, 1869, and of other dates, I see remarks about the reunion of the members of the different Army corps and brigades in organization during the late war. I would respectfully ask if the army of defenders of the Union was only composed of generals, colonels, or other officers? Where are the rank and file? The enlisted men have all died since the war, or are they not entitled to reunite in company with their leaders?

Would generals, at the head of their officers, leaving the enlisted men at home, have been able to end

the war? Any one reading the different announcements would suppose they thought so. Should a reunion of any army corps, or part thereof, take place, would it not be right to invite the enlisted men of that organization to attend? Now, I propose that a meeting of the rank and file of the Army of the Potomac take place in April next, place and date to be published hereafter. Why could the enlisted men of the above organization not have a meeting as well as the officers have had? Do you think that it would be possible to do so? I think that it must be pleasant for old comrades of the late war to meet again under their banner in time of peace. Please let me know your opinion of such a reunion.

G. N. V., Sixth Infantry.

FORT SMITH, ARK., Nov. 8, 1869.

[So far as we are aware, those who served during the late war as private soldiers are welcomed as cordially at the Army reunions as those who wore shoulder-straps, and the constitutions of all the Army societies, except that of the Tennessee, provide for their admission as members. At the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac a former member of that army, who announced himself as a private, when registering his name, was received with an enthusiasm which must have convinced him that he and his fellows were welcome there.—EDITOR JOURNAL.]

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The Freedmen's Bureau, so far as its original purpose is concerned, expired by limitation of law on the 21st of December, 1868, but the educational work and the bounty claims business for colored soldiers was continued by the law which terminated its material functions. No appropriations have been made for it since the winter of 1867, and its work of educating the children of the freedmen is now carried on by the balances handed from former appropriations and realized from the rental of Bureau buildings and the sale of abandoned property. General Howard, who still remains Commissioner, has just issued his annual report, which is largely retrospective. It shows that one year ago there were on duty in the bureau 141 commissioned officers, 412 civilian agents, and 348 clerks; now there are but 15 officers, 71 agents, and 72 clerks. Then clothing and rations were issued to the destitute, costing on an average \$93,700 per month; now no such supplies are issued, except to the sick in hospital. Then there were 21 hospitals, 48 dispensaries, 85 surgeons, and 5,400 patients: now there are but 2 hospitals, no dispensaries, 5 surgeons, and 541 patients. Then transportation and stores were furnished at a cost of \$24,840 per month; now no transportation orders are given. So long as the educational and bounty divisions of the office continue, General Howard thinks it will not be practicable to reduce the force further. The only hospitals now kept up are those at Richmond and Washington. The special relief fund was drawn upon during the year to the extent of \$252,547 for clothing and food given to the destitute, mostly women and children. The great mass of freed people are now self-supporting, and many have gone into business on their own account. The Bureau officers generally report a flattering condition of things, and the hostility to schools and teachers has, in a great measure, ceased. Official reports give 2,118 schools, 2,455 teachers, and 114,522 pupils within the jurisdiction of the Bureau. The Commissioner is urgent in his recommendation that the free-school system be established in all the Southern States, and says that until this is done, and such a system is in practical operation, the safety of the country, and especially of the South, demands the continuance by some agency of the educational work now carried on by the Bureau. He thinks that means should also be provided for extending its operations to meet the wants of the whole people. The freedmen raised and expended last year for school purposes alone not less than \$200,000. General Howard shows that the entire cost of the Bureau since its organization has been but \$13,029,816. He recommends the continuance of the bounty and educational divisions, and the transfer of the work they are now doing to other departments, if the Bureau is closed, and in conclusion says that the law of self-preservation will justify Congress in establishing a general system of free schools throughout the South, if the States themselves do not furnish them at an early date, so that all children may receive such teaching as will fit them to discharge intelligently the duties of free American citizens.

A considerable portion of this report is devoted to a review of the work of the Bureau in the payment of colored bounty claims, which work was imposed upon it by the act of Congress of March 19, 1867. Previous to that time the claims of colored soldiers were paid upon their order to the attorneys and claim agents who had prepared and forwarded the applications. Great complaint was made that the soldiers were defrauded of their money by numerous crafty devices.

LETTERS IN THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

NOVEMBER 18TH.

Dutton, S., Captain. | Walker, J. H., Major.

Whitely, Colonel.

NOVEMBER 22D.

Besse, David, Captain. | Price, W. E., Captain. | Sheridan, Captain Company B. | Stubbs, A., Captain. | Wilson, Wm., Colonel. | Whitaker, P. C., Captain.

SECOND Lieutenant Henry M. Kendall, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was, Nov. 8th, granted leave of absence for twenty days, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of sixty days.

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J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER.....of Foster & Thomson.
J. WILSON STRATTON.....Treasurer of the Novelty Iron Works.
JOSEPH M. COOPER.....of Cooper, Fellows & Co.
R. LENOX KENNEDY.....Vice-President of the Bank of Commerce.
MINOT C. MORGAN.....Banker.
JOHN CASWELL.....of John Caswell & Co.
EDWARD HAIGHT.....Pres't National Bank of the Commonwealth.
WILLIAM M. TWEED.....No. 247 Broadway.
CHARLES J. SHEPARD.....No. 242 Water St.
DWIGHT TOWNSEND.....No. 63 Wall St.
PHILIP W. ENGS.....of P. W. Engs & Sons.
JAMES M. BROWN.....of Brown Bros & Co.
SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.....Merchant.
ELIJAH T. BROWN.....of Elijah T. Brown & Co.
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AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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ING with his regiment in the South would like to transfer
with a First Lieutenant of Infantry serving in a different section of
the country. Address K., at this office.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY WILL
transfer with a Second Lieutenant awaiting orders. Address
with full particulars, NELSON, care of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY, DATE
of commission, January, 1867, assigned since the consolidation
to a good company, at a good station, would transfer with an
officer of the same grade, of either arm of the service, Cavalry pre-
ferred. Address, with real name, U. S. I., care of ARMY AND NAVY
JOURNAL.

TRANSFER.—A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF IN-
FANTRY, on duty with his regiment, will transfer with any
Officer of like grade in the Artillery. Address BANKLAY FOR-
ESTER, Atlanta, Ga.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1869.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE question of Cuban rights under the laws of the land has found its way into the courts, and will be dealt with henceforth as a legal question, and in accordance with municipal and international law. It would be idle to deny or to conceal that the generous sympathy of the Army and the Navy—officers and men—is all with Cuba in her hard struggle for independence. We believe the sympathy of our people goes in the same direction; and, accordingly, while, as supporters of law, we appreciate fully the necessity which has compelled the decided action taken in the case of the Cuban privateers and the Cuban expeditions, we nevertheless believe that the true danger to be apprehended in this matter is less neglect of duty than excess of zeal. We look upon Marshal BARLOW's act in arresting a party of alleged Cuban sympathizers in Hoboken, and then, when no cause of detention was found, dismissing them with a speech on their duties, as being such an excess of zeal; and such, also, have been some of the measures taken in connection with the *Hornet*.

But, however we may judge of Cuban infringements of neutrality, it would shock the moral sense of the American people if, on the other hand, the Spanish gunboats should be allowed to leave our coast for their specific mission of crushing the patriotic revolution in Cuba. Think of it, one moment. Thirty vessels of war built with consummate skill in the yards of a free Republic, let loose, fully equipped and manned, from her ports, to take station around a little island lying near by, whose patriotic men and women have committed the crime of—what? Of desiring to free themselves from foreign transatlantic domination, even as that great Republic freed itself from such domination less than a hundred years ago. What a spectacle, and what a satire not alone on international law, but upon Republican institutions! We trust that such an outrage upon the sentiments of the American people will never be consummated.

It is questionable how far we shall go in blind obedience to what is pompously pronounced "international law" in subjects like this of Cuba. Or, rather it has become a grave question what international law is on these subjects; who makes it; how it is declared; how it binds us; and in what way, if it be law, it can most promptly be lawfully changed in any feature which shocks our sense of justice and our humanity. While international law in general requires a nation, as we all admit, to respect the sovereign power of its neighbor, and to disown attempts to overthrow the lawful authorities in its neighbor's domain, and while municipal regulations should be made in accordance with this idea, of late an important exception has been made, as follows: When the people, the rank-and-file, the bone-and-sinew of a nation, revolt against tyrannical rulers, on grounds of manifest oppression, they are not to be denied belligerent rights and shot like bandits and outlaws. No black-letter law, or precedent drawn from musty vellum can make men, in modern times, believe that in such a case the people have "no right to revolt." It is true that the rule is an elastic one, and not easy of exact application; but it is one that has certainly risen into authority from the common sense of modern times, and it should be respected also as law. It is not only in our day

and country that this exception has come up. It came up in the English debates on the Greek struggles for independence against the Turks, and Mr. CANNING's famous views, which Mr. SUMNER quoted in his *Alabama* speech for a different purpose, took cognizance of it. It arose again in the Hungarian attempts at independence; and, in general, it comes to mind whenever a nation struggles to achieve independence. If this be the modern tendency everywhere, surely it should not lack advocates here in America, where national existence is based on a successful struggle for independence; and this view comes to us with special force when it is a foreign yoke that is to be cast off, and when it is a near neighbor that begs us not to lend our docks and forges to its subjugation.

We believe that it was in this spirit that the lamented RAWLINS worked, and that it was for this reason that he threw his heart into the Cuban cause. In the eloquent and masterly eulogium pronounced upon that officer at Louisville by his companion-in-arms and fellow staff-officer, Gen. PARKER, the latter tells us that the immediate hastening of RAWLINS's death was the energy with which he argued the Cuban cause in the Cabinet the last time he ever attended its meetings. He himself feared he had over-excited himself; and his anticipations were correct—from that moment his disease made rapid strides and his exhausted frame succumbed. The principles for which RAWLINS contended at the meeting, General PARKER explains as follows:

He chafed and fretted when, in his attempts to befriend a people struggling for liberty, he found himself fettered by the vague generalities of international law. He claimed that, as a republican government, a model republic, it was our duty to insert such laws in the international code, at least for ourselves, as were in accord with our free institutions; that it was base in us to yield implicit obedience to laws enacted by governments founded on principles antagonistic to our own.

We believe, in addition, that the great principles maintained by RAWLINS are admitted and acted upon by those whose confidence he enjoyed; and that the present attitude of our Government toward Cuba, is simply due to Cuba itself. We do not hesitate to say that, in our opinion, if it could be shown that the insurrection is that of the great body of the people against Spanish domination, our Government would instantly recognize Cuba. However, the Administration has never received proof that the insurrection was not confined to the mountainous parts of the island, where the very difficulty of repression is the true cause of its lease of life. This, we repeat, is the real reason why our Government hesitates to recognize Cuban belligerency.

But, when it comes to taking advantage of this moderation and justice, on our part, to use our ports, our material, our national or private means, to help Spain put down what is certainly now a spark of freedom, and may, if not put out, become a fire, we all see that our country cannot take that position. And if the reply be, that "such is international law," then, like RAWLINS, we must demand to be "a law unto ourselves." This is the lesson we read in the present aspect of Cuban affairs; and, while Spain might properly look for another interpretation of international law from sovereigns, whose interest it is to overthrow republics, she certainly can look for no other from us, who believe in them, and have set the example they seek to follow.

On the trial trip of the U. S. S. *Resaca*, at San Francisco, running a distance of thirty-six miles, it was shown that the new screw lately adopted by the Navy Department, made a gain in speed over the *Resaca*'s old screw of nearly two miles an hour; the old four-bladed screw making 13,630 double strokes, and the new two-bladed screw, making only 13,377. The board of which Chief-Engineer ISHERWOOD was a member endeavored to account for this on the ground that the *Resaca* had grass on her bottom, on the first trial with the four-bladed screw, while at the last trial her bottom was clean. In answer to this, Rear-Admiral CRAVEN, in a letter dated Navy-yard, Mare Island, Nov. 12, 1869, and addressed to Chief-Engineer J. W. KING, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, says: "With all due consideration for the opinions expressed by the gentlemen composing

the board, I beg leave to add that the difference of the movements of the *Resaca*, under the old screw and the new, was so remarkable, as to satisfy me that the condition of the vessel's bottom, had very little to do with it."

ONLY such as have experienced the difficulty of discovering, among scientific publications, the one treatise which satisfies the wants of a working hour, and instead of elaborating theories, anticipates incidents, can worthily appreciate the little volume on optics for which we are indebted to the discriminating press of Van Noststrand. Mr. Nugent, its author, is anything else than an elegant or even a natural writer; and if the reader expects to find in his pages subject matter clothed in that luxuriance of language which some authors upon natural science affect, and which, while it attracts the sympathy, is only too apt to divert the thought, he will certainly be disappointed in this matter-of-fact essay. Such appetites, as well as those who crave highly-wrought pictures of results rather than practical descriptions of the rules and instruments by which results are effected, will be better suited with Marion's "Les Merveilles de l'Optique," a recent number of Hachette's "Bibliothèque de Merveilles." The aim of Mr. Nugent has been to furnish a book for use; and those who use books will find the Anglo-Saxon's uncouth though correct and exhaustive analysis invaluable by the side of the Gaul's superficial rhapsody.

As an illustration of the practical excellence of this little treatise, the author has not only performed all that science demands in his explanation of optical principles, but his effort has anticipated all those useful details which practice suggests. Thus the campaigner who orders from his city correspondent a field-glass, finds here not only wise counsel to aid his selection, but directions as to its construction and availability. If the order be more ambitious, the same practical assistance is attainable. The arrangement and use of photographic instruments, as well as of quadrants, sextants, and theodolites, are carefully explained. Indeed, whenever the philosophy of optics collides with the necessity of artist or amateur, from the simplicity of a pair of specs, to the elaboration of a Fresnel lantern, Mr. Nugent's exposition will be never at fault. The more than a hundred cuts with which the treatise is illustrated, contribute not a little to the uniquely practical character of the volume.

GOVERNOR Campbell, of Wyoming Territory, reports that, on the night of October 28th, a hunting party, consisting of three men belonging to Company K, of the Second United States Cavalry, named McKenna, McAllister and Wentworth, were attacked about fifteen miles from Fort Fetterman by a party of about sixty Sioux, of Red Cloud's band, and McKenna and McAllister were instantly killed. Wentworth escaped and upon his report of the facts Captain Wells, the commanding officer at Fort Fetterman, instantly despatched Captain Eugene with his company (K, Second Cavalry) in pursuit of the Indians, but they were unable to overtake them. They found the bodies of the soldiers, left without either scalping or mutilation, and their guns, ammunition and equipments undisturbed. All agreed that these Indians are some of Red Cloud's band, about sixty in number. It is supposed by many that the leader was John Richard, Jr., a quarter-breed of Red Cloud's band, late Indian trader at Fort Fetterman, who had previously murdered a soldier at Fort Fetterman and escaped to the Indians, and reported to them that it was the intention of the whites not to permit the Indians to have food or arms, and, as soon as they were completely exhausted, to massacre all the Indians on the plains. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes both claim that Richard told this story to them. A dispatch received at the Indian Office from Captain George M. Randall, commanding at Fort Sully, D. T., under date of the 17th inst., says that all the anxiety goods and clothes for the Indians at the Cheyenne agency were destroyed by fire on that morning at 5 o'clock.

The *London Times* calls attention to the new regulations made by our Navy Department economizing the use of coal in the navy, and says they deserve attention in England, although there expenditures of coal have never been so lavish as that which provoked the interference of the American Navy Department. The American Government, it adds, "is taking the most decisive measures to abate waste. Cruisers are restricted to allowances of coal, which must not be exceeded. This economy is not without drawbacks; the use of sails, which it requires, at times involves the expense for rigging and increased crews. But, on the whole, the saving will be considerable, and this example of thrift might be followed here, as far as the margin of our practice fund will permit." The *Times* overlooks the fact, that economy is not the only object our Navy Department had in view in issuing

ing this order. By compelling our naval vessels to cruise, as much as possible, under sail, the men in our Navy will have an opportunity for practical instruction in seamanship, which will in time restore to the service that reputation for purely nautical skill on which we once prided ourselves so much, but which we have been in danger of losing since the introduction of steam vessels.

THE *Home Journal*, in its column of matrimonial intelligence tells us that of the six or eight "high life" weddings which were solemnized in New York, the marriage of Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel John McLean Hildt, United States Army, and Miss Fannie, daughter of the late Mr. Addison G. Jerome, was, without doubt, the most elegant and fashionable, and, at the same time, the most quiet and unostentatious. The engagement of the parties was made in July last, at West Point, where the Jerome family occupied one of Cozzens' cottages, and Colonel Hildt was instructor of tactics at the Military Academy. The performance of the marriage service, at the bride's residence, proved a great disappointment and annoyance to many who were not the fortunate recipients of cards. The drawing-room carpets were covered with linen for the better accommodation of the dancers; and the superfluous furniture was removed, and the rooms decorated in profuse style with choice flowers and vines. Outside, a large awning was erected, extending from the front door to the edge of the curbstone, around which the usual eager crowd collected to watch the arrival of the invited guests. During the progress of the wedding, the windows of the elegant mansions on the opposite side of the street were filled with ladies and gentlemen, apparently watching the scene with a great deal of interest. The sidewalk and steps were richly carpeted, and as the guests entered the house they were received by servants in full-dress suits, who gave them numbered checks to correspond with their carriages, and ushered them to the dressing-rooms on the second floor. The large and magnificently furnished house was closed and lighted with gas, thus adding to the brilliant scene and the dazzling *tout ensemble* in the drawing-rooms. The guests were all in full-dress, and several generals and other army and naval officers, in full uniform, lent additional brilliancy to the scene. At half-past one o'clock the bride entered the room on the arm of Colonel Hildt, who was dressed in the handsome uniform of his rank, but without sword or belt. Among the gentleman present, were General Leslie, of West Point; Lieutenant-Commander Wheeler, of the Navy; Captain Catlin, of West Point; Major Rutherford, of General Sheridan's staff; Captain Berry, of General McDowell's staff; Mr. Harry Hoy, Mr. Edward Gould, Rev. R. R. Booth, Mr. Thomas Foote, Hon. John Bigelow, Mr. Herbert Noyes, Leonard W. Jerome, Lawrence Jerome, Esq., Mr. Isaac Jerome, Mr. Eugene Jerome, Mr. Satterlee, Dr. Hart, John Marie, Esq., Captain Post, Lieutenant Garner, besides a host of officers from West Point, and many army associates of the bridegroom. The collation stood during the entire entertainment, and was served in Delmonico's best style. At four o'clock the newly married pair left for Philadelphia, and after their departure the German was commenced, and continued until about six o'clock. After the return of Colonel Hildt and bride from their wedding tour, a reception will be held, and subsequently they will leave for Fort Supply, on the Plains, where the Colonel is ordered to report for duty at the expiration of his present furlough. The bride received many presents, and altogether the wedding was one of the finest and most notable of the year now rapidly drawing to a close.

THE Secretary of the Navy, has appointed the following-named officers of the Navy, to examine into the differences between the line and staff officers of the Navy relative to rank: Commodore Melancton Smith, chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting; Commodore James Alden, chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Commodore A. L. Case, chief of Ordnance; Captain A. Ammon, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Chief-Engineer James W. King, chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Surgeon N. Pinkney, chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery; and Paymaster E. T. Dunn, chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. In answer to a protest against the use of the word civil, in the order convening this board, Secretary Robeson, at its first meeting, sent a communication substituting "line and other officers" for "line and civil officers." After discussing several plans for adjusting difficulties, the board by a majority vote agreed that the following division of rank should be made among the staff officers:

Chief-engineers, surgeons and paymasters to rank as lieutenants-commanders; first assistant-engineers, passed assistant-surgeons, and passed assistant-paymasters to rank as lieutenants; second assistant-engineers, assistant-surgeons, and assistant-paymasters to rank as masters; and third assistant-engineers to rank as ensigns.

The question as to what rank staff-officers shall have for faithful service, and other questions of rank, will also be settled by the Board.

AN American, Colonel J. E. Gowen, has been very successful in his operations on the sunken war vessels in the harbor of Sebastopol. It will be remembered that these ships were sunk by the Russian Government to prevent capture or being set on fire by the allies during the Crimean war. The number thus sunk was seventy-eight, of which twenty-seven have been raised in a serviceable condition. Some of these were large line-of-battle ships and very heavy, the *Vladimir* weighed 5000 tons. Most of the wooden vessels were so damaged by the boring of the little teredo as to be worthless: but all the iron craft were in complete preservation, and out of them, the *Elbooroos*, is now the yacht of the Empress of Russia. On first attempting to raise these vessels Colonel Gowen found the ordinary india-rubber caissons and pontoons used for such purposes inadequate to lift such immense weights, and built caissons of his own. These caissons had six girder frames running fore and aft to give strength, and at the bows were heavy slinging chains running over wheels to lift the submerged vessels. They were divided into compartments, and when the lifting commenced the after ones admitted water to counterbalance the depression forward, and the caisson was sunk to nearly the level of the water; then, by means of an air pump, the compartments were freed of water, and, as the caissons rose, the ships lifted with them. The ships were sunk in 60 feet of water, and imbedded in from 19 to 23 feet of mud.

IN answer to application to the general commanding the Army for authority to furnish arms, ammunition and rations to three companies of volunteers serving against the Indians in Arizona, the following was received: "Whenever the commanding officer of an organized body of troops in Arizona is moving against hostile Indians there is no objection to his taking along such citizens as obey his orders, and assist him with their arms. This is the best way for the people to aid the military." In accordance with this Major-General Thomas announces that, "whenever armed citizens choose to join a command moving against hostile Indians, they will be furnished with rations, and, if necessary, with ammunition, nothing more."

A BOARD for the examination of candidates for the position of second lieutenant in the United States Marine corps will convene at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., on the 1st of December. The following have received permission to present themselves for examination: James W. De Camp, son of captain De Camp, United States Navy; T. B. Dulaney, of Baltimore; R. D. Wainwright, of Andover, Mass.; William M. Gibson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; O. C. Berryman, of Washington, D. C., and S. W. Quackenbush, son of Commander Quackenbush, United States Navy.

THE Secretary of War of the Cuban Junta, on his recent visit to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, stated that all the men who were prisoners with him on the receiving-ship *Vermont*, were now safe in Cuba, and that their position was not so desperate as had been represented by their enemies. They were successful in repelling the Spanish troops constantly, and the greatest trouble they had to contend with there was the position assumed by the United States Government against them.

THE United States steamers *Onward* and *Nyack* were at Callao, Peru, on October 22d. All on board were well. Lieutenant Commander Eastman had assumed the command of the *Nyack*, Commander Babcock having been ordered home. Several more ships from the Northern station were expected, and Admiral Turner had signified his intention to be at Callao in his flagship, the *Pensacola*, before the end of the year.

COLONEL T. W. Higginson, and a number of officers of the Thirty-third U. S. Colored Troops (formerly the First South Carolina Volunteers), met on the 10th inst. at the Astor House in New York, and formed a regimental organization. This regiment, it will be remembered, was the first slave regiment organized. Colonel Higginson's muster dates November 10, 1863.

CAPTAIN Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth United States Artillery, was ordered, November 20th, to proceed from Fort Riley, Kansas, and Second Lieutenant Thomas J. March, Seventh United States Cavalry, from Fort Hays, Kansas, to Saint Louis, Missouri, for duty with the Board on General Tactics, now in session at those Headquarters.

THE telegraph reports that Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN, who was present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee in Louisville last week, and apparently in his usual health, is quite sick in Chicago with fever.

THE TRIAL TRIP OF THE SEVERN.

The following order of the Secretary of the Navy, and the condensed report of Commander Lowry in relation to trial trip of the U. S. steamer *Severn*, will be interesting to our naval readers. The Navy Department has undertaken to alter the rig of all the steamers in the service, making them full-rigged ships, taking off Isherwood's propellers and putting on what is supposed to be more suitable for vessels of war. Some persons in and out of the Navy have criticised these changes, but the reports of all officers who have gone on trial trips with these altered ships prove that these changes have made useful ships of vessels that were failures before. The order of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Lowry shows what confidence the Department had in the final result.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 5, 1869.

SIR: You will direct a trial trip of the *Severn*, under the following circumstances, and will present this order to the commanding officer for his guidance. The report will embrace, first, the maximum speed that can be obtained under steam, without any sail, for six consecutive hours.

Second, the speed of the ship under all sail she can carry for six consecutive hours, with the screw blade vertical, and the screw dragging, fires out, and smoke-stack housed.

Third, the speed of the vessel under sail alone, for six consecutive hours, with the screw uncoupled, and revolving.

Trials Nos. two and three must be made under like circumstances, when there is a good top-gallant breeze, or a stronger wind if possible. The vessel will be tacked under all circumstances, and with different forces of wind. The time will be noted from the moment the helm is put down, until the time the head yards are swung. The time of wearing will be noted from the moment of putting up the helm, until the time the ship is around on the other tack. The commander of the vessel is directed to make a trial of the shortest distance in which the ship can be waked; that is from the moment she gathers headway, until she goes about on the other tack. He will report whether she minds her helm quickly and steers well, and what is the least number of men required to steer her. Will report how she bears her sails; first, under royals on a wind. Second, under top-gallant sails. Third, under top-sails. Fourth, under double-reefed top-sails, providing always that there is sufficient wind to reduce the ship to the different sail mentioned. He will tack and wear the ship under double-reefed top-sails and courses, noting the time of each evolution.

After having exercised the ship under every variety of circumstances with sail alone, and under every variety with steam alone, he will try her under sail and steam-power combined, for a sufficient length of time to give the Department full and thorough information on the subject. He will report whether the vessel steams easily or not; whether the vibration of the stern is greater or less, with the four-bladed screw as near as he can judge; whether the vessel sails well, or can be waked to greater advantage dragging the screw, or revolving it; whether the present screw has any advantages over the four-bladed screw, or other screws, or whether it is inferior. He will also be pleased to state whether, in his opinion, the engine is doing as well as it ought, or whether he thinks it will work more efficiently when the brasses are smoothed down. He will state all and everything in relation to this matter that may be of importance for the Department to know. He will have separate tables made out, to show the results of trial under sail, and under steam. He will also have a separate table showing the speed under sail and steam combined. The Department trusts that the reports may be sufficiently plain, so that it may not be necessary to send the ship to sea for another test.

To enable him to carry out these instructions, he is authorized to take with him a sufficient number of engineers to perform the duty. He will satisfy himself before he proceeds to perform this duty, that he is provided with everything necessary to carry it out.

He will also ascertain what, in his judgment, is the proper trim of the ship. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.
Rear-Admiral S. H. Stringham, U. S. N., Port-Admiral
New York.

U. S. STEAMER SEVERN, OFF BATTERY,

NEW YORK, Nov. 18, 1869.

SIR: I hereby forward a particular report of the action of this ship on her recent trial trip. The ship was run before a strong easterly wind for three hours, and three hours against it. She was put under double-reefed topsails, single-reefed ditto. Dragged her screw at a rate of 8½ knots for 6 hours. Uncoupled, 9½ knots for 6 hours. The ship has been run under sail and steam making 13.6 knots. Run under steam alone, with 45 revolutions with a speed of 12.8. Run up New York Bay, under topsails and steam, taking off the reel 15 knots. Log hove in rapid succession. The distance from Sandy Hook to the measured mile, 12 miles was run in 45 min. against a strong ebb (at least 3 knots), yards sharp up within 5½ points of the wind. The ship was got under way off the Hook under canvas, and performed as well as the *Sabine* would have done under the same circumstances.

I take this opportunity to express to the Department my congratulations on the success of this fine ship. I am confident that she could run across the Atlantic with fair wind and steam, in less time than any of the transports now crossing. Under sail she is quite capable of sailing round the world, and will only lack, in working into or out of narrow harbors.

To-day the Cunard steamer *Nemesis*, had to be turned round by a tug—a common occurrence with all the steamers, English, French, and German—while I am confident I could have sailed this ship without aid.

I sum up by stating that the *Severn* can now make from 9 to 11 knots on a bowline—no leeway, work easy in open water without steam, and with steam can make 15 knots, and that she is faster than any vessel I have sailed in (some 50 of all classes). I am very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. B. LOWRY,
Commander U. S. N., commanding U. S. S. *Severn*.
Hon Geo. H. Robeson, Secretary U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

THE ELBOWS OF THE MINCIO.

MR. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK, one of the editors of the New York *Evening Post*, tells the story in "Packard's Monthly" of that famous military essay on the "Elbows of the Mincio," which appeared in the New York *Times* during the Italian campaign of 1859. Says Mr. Maverick:

The polished writer and elegantly finished gentleman whose presence was always welcome at any festive board, and whose pen achieved the original triumph of "The Elbows," over all competitors, French, English or American, had "breakfasted." The breakfast was a good one; viands there were of the best, and the vinous compounds were beyond compare. The company was select; the hours fled; no one took note of time. Night fell, and all the city went to sleep—except the newspaper men and the disreputable characters. In the *Times* office, on Raymond's desk, lay the decorous part of the "Elbows," and toward midnight the article got itself finished—not so decorously. This is briefly the story of its origin.

Opening with a concise statement of the self-imprisonment of the Austrians within "their famous strategic square," the writer proceeds to show the strength of the Quadrilateral. There are, in this part of the article, some clever touches, but the pause is sudden, not to say painful. All that follows the introductory paragraphs is incoherent drivel, of the most curiously complex character; and, inasmuch as the story is quite out of print, and is sometimes in brisk demand, and is funny in itself, and worth preservation as a literary curiosity, I am tempted here to reproduce it bodily, as follows:

[From the *Times*, July 16, 1859.]

* * * * "Austria has neglected nothing which might assure her dominion over the waters of the Danube. She has done all in her power to favor the development of Europe, which is the pacific development of England. She has dealt with edged tools—boldly, but not, we feel sure, in utter vanity.

"In 1848 Peschiera was captured by the Sardinians, under King Charles Albert; but there can be no doubt that the French bore away from the first fight of Magenta very questionable compliments. At this time the Sardinians, under the Duke of Genoa, were ready to defend the famous Quadrilateral. To day the Quadrilateral has ceased to exist.

"The fortress of Peschiera lies on an isle near the scene of the late conflict.

"A broad road has been made by Austria, in the direction of the Alps, to unite the regions of the Vorarlberg and the Tyrol with Lombardy, by the pass of the Stelvio. This road passes through the Vateline, runs around the Lake of Como, and ends at Bergamo. It may serve as well for the retreat of the beaten Austrians into the Tyrol as for the advance of the victorious Austrians upon Italy. Two railways pass also by this central point of the Austrian position. One of these railways unites Lombardy with Vienna, by circling around the crescent of the North Adriatic; the other, leaving Botzen, in the Tyrol, skirts the Lago di Garda, touches Trent, Roveredo and Verona, and by a branch road reaches Mantua, and thus unites the two main angles of the famous square. The New York *Herald*, in giving, yesterday, a pretended map of this square, carefully omitted the bridge-head of Legnago, and thus converted the square into a triangle. The strength of Peschiera and Legnago is out of all proportion to the besieging force. The main merit of Peschiera is, that this fortress lies on an island, and was captured by the Duke of Genoa in 1848. At this time the Sardinians crossed the Mincio after several hours' hard fighting; and if we follow the windings of the Mincio, we shall find countless elbows formed in the elbows of the Regular Army, at places like Salianza, Molinie and Borghetto. These places make up the base of the allied army. The line of the Mincio is the base of the new campaign we are about to open.

"Almost at the southern end of the River Mincio lies the strong fortress of Mantua, the only Gibraltar of Austria in Italy, guaranteed by the treaties of 1815. Mantua, as we have said, lies on a lake of the River Mincio. In spite of the labors spent upon it, Mantua still holds the next rank to Verona. It is a post of danger for the army shut between its walls, rather than for the enemy without. After a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians, at Goito, give way; and, if we follow up the course of the Mincio, we shall find innumerable elbows formed by the sympathy of youth. Defended by Wurmser, in 1797, Austria surrendered to Napoleon III. in 1859. Notwithstanding the toil spent by Austria on the spot, we should have learned that we are protected by a foreign fleet suddenly coming up on our question of citizenship. A canal cuts Mantua in two; but we may rely on the most cordial cabinet minister of the new power in England.

"Mantua is protected in the centre by five detached forts, Pradella, Castle of Faith, St. George and Miggietto, which commands Cremona, Borgo Forte and Governolo. "A canal divides Mantua and makes a small port in the lake, communicating by five fortified roadways with the land.

"At Roverbello are machines for flooding the whole region, and in the upper lake floats an Austrian squadron. The region between Mantua and the Po is impracticable for an army. 'Tis a marsh full of fevers. On this side the square seems impregnable. But how with the line from Mantua to Legnago? Legnago is no

stronger than Peschiera, but it has the double advantage of a bridge over the Adige, and of dikes ready to inundate the whole Adriatic region. The fourth face of the square links Verona to Legnago. This is the best defensive line of Austria in Italy. At Verona the last features of the opposition lingered. The Adige is swift and deep at Verona; it can only be passed at Cerpi and Bussolengo in the face of a thousand perils. Paris is strong in her circle of fortifications."

Four distinct subjects were evidently in the mind of the writer when he sat down to pen this remarkable effusion. These subjects were the defensive square, the military strength of Austria, the new cabinet formed in England, and the massive fortifications with which Napoleon was then environing Paris. Unfortunately, although each of these topics was, in itself, interesting and important, they did not fuse well together, for the simple reason that champagne is not a chemical solvent.

THE STORY OF THE SWORDS AND SILVER.

J. W. SHAFFER, formerly colonel and chief quartermaster of the Army of the Gulf, on the staff of General Butler, writes to the New York *Tribune* in defence of his late chief:

The quantity and variety of the abuse which has been heaped upon General Butler during the past six years by a certain class of newspapers, questionable in character and standing, would seem to make the denial of any charge at this late day needless, except that, as has been observed by an experienced writer in a recent magazine article, it is possible to make some people believe two and two are five by constant iteration. For that reason I am led to make the following statement in explanation and contradiction of the favorite form of slander with which General Butler has been assailed. It was my good fortune and privilege to be assigned to the staff of General Butler—whom I had never met before—by the War Department, and I am thus enabled to speak from an official and personal acquaintance with the facts. General Butler and a part of his staff did take possession of General Twiggs's house, and for a brief period lived in it, until more convenient quarters could be obtained. Upon taking possession a correct and complete inventory of all effects and valuables belonging to the absconding traitor Twiggs was taken by order of General Butler, and the property boxed up to await the action of the Government. An inventory of the furniture of the house, as well as that of all other abandoned houses, was made by the Provost-Marshal, who was held responsible for its safe-keeping. That was the course pursued toward property of all descriptions abandoned by Rebel owners. No other property of any kind was ever seized, to my knowledge. When General Butler was relieved he requested General Banks to detail an officer to examine and make an inventory of all the plate which fell into our hands by taking possession of abandoned houses. General Banks promptly detailed Captain McClure of his personal staff to take possession of and receipt for this property, and to my certain knowledge, when received for, every article on the original inventory was there. General Butler has, and has always had, this staff officer's receipt in his possession: a certified copy is filed as the usual voucher in the proper bureau of the Treasury Department. Every piece of plate or other property which fell into the hands of General Butler while commanding the Army of the Gulf is thus accounted for, and I have no doubt that Captain McClure rendered a satisfactory account of his stewardship to his commanding officer, or to the Government at Washington.

Now for the swords: General Butler, regarding them as trophies of war suitable for such action, sent them to Washington. Congress took charge of them, passed a resolution consigning one of them to West Point, to be there preserved as a warning to the cadets of the fate of all traitors, and voted the other to General Butler. This disposition was not ratified, I believe, by the Senate, owing to the early adjournment of that body, and the swords have since remained in the Treasury. General Butler was solicited by certain parties to intercede for their restoration, as they are valuable, and promptly refused—as he has consistently done when asked to favor traitors and rebels. Hence the law-suit brought by the woman Miss Florence, who is not the niece of General Twiggs. The same Provost-Marshal who served on the staff of General Butler conducted the affairs of that department under General Banks, seizing and selling abandoned and confiscated property, and I believe satisfactorily to both commanders. The original statement in the New-York *Evening Express* that General Butler had been arrested and allowed to go on his own parole was a conspicuously inexact statement.

I have made this statement of the facts in justice to General Butler. When I reported to him for duty I had never seen him, but his effective and splendid administration of affairs in the Gulf department—inflexibly just to the rich rebel, generously indulgent to the poor loyalist—attached me strongly to him as it did every member of his staff, most of whom were Regular Army Officers—a class none too quick in those days to affiliate with Volunteer generals. I have been frequently pained at reading the vile and unjust attacks made upon him by political enemies, and have often felt like "rushing into print"—to me a new and strange field—to defend him, but knowing the General's philosophic indifference to that form of assault, and that his was not a nature to be "done to death by slanderous tongues" I feared he would not thank me. I have done this without his knowledge, feeling satisfied in my own mind that however capable he may be of walking with his head erect in a cloud of slander, an explanation is due the thousands of his friends throughout the country, to whom his name has grown to be a tower of strength. I do it even at the risk of his displeasure. I am very truly, your obedient servant,

J. W. SHAFFER.

SECOND Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, was relieved, November 19th, from duty as a member of general Court-martial.

[From the Sacramento Union.]

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS BY AN OFFICER OF HIS COMMAND.

ONE sultry day, while Sheridan, seated upon a log by the roadside, was attentively observing the passing column, a pail of ice-water near him attracted the notice of a trooper trudging along on foot. Wiping the perspiration from his bronzed forehead with his coat-sleeve, he busquely accosted the General, omitting even the customary salute: "Can I have a drink of that ar water?" Remembering the severe etiquette with which the officers of the Regular Army are wont to surround themselves, I feared the soldier might meet with a rebuff. "Certainly, sir," said Sheridan; "certainly," at the same time handing him a draught and adding a word of encouragement which caused the tired soldier to go on his way rejoicing. Thus did he endear himself to those on whom he had ultimately to rely in the carrying out of his plans and winning of his victories. Whenever he had occasion to reprimand soldier for any dereliction of duty, his reproof was always couched in the most courteous language, and never savored of harshness. If a trooper, tempted by a stream of running water, left the column for the purpose of filling his canteen or watering his horse, and afterwards urged the animal to too great a speed in endeavoring to overtake the same, Sheridan had only to say to him in the mildest manner, "Walk your horse, sir; walk your horse," to prevent a recurrence of the offence. If it became necessary for him to pass the column while in motion, he never crowded nor jostled any one, but worked his way carefully along the flank on that famous "black" which afterward rendered him such good service on the road from Winchester to Cedar Creek. Incidentally we may add that this animal was a remarkable one of its kind, possessing wonderful powers of endurance. Scarcely one of the horses of Sheridan's staff could keep pace with him while he walked, without striking the trot.

Any service which contributed to the general result Sheridan did not regard as degrading, even to the commanding general. Thus for hours I have seen him, with his chief of staff, holding an insecure plank in its place until all his cavalry had passed over the bridge. On another occasion, while watching the movements of a party engaged in destroying a lock of the James River canal, I could detect a sympathetic inclination of his body corresponding to the oscillations of the gate as it yielded to the axes and levers of the destroying party. His fertility of resources in overcoming obstacles was remarkable. Every command operating independently should have attached to it an officer of the Corps of Engineers; I do not remember that Sheridan had such an officer on his staff. In the spring of '65, an officer having been sent out from Petersburg with a pontoon train for the purpose of bridging the Dan and Staunton rivers, in order to facilitate the movements of Sheridan's troopers in the direction of North Carolina, reported that, in some unaccountable manner, Sheridan had got across both rivers, and only availed himself of the pontoons on his return.

In regard to contemplated movements, Sheridan was extremely reticent; with the exception of his chief of staff, he seldom confided his plans to any one, and, as a consequence, they were seldom betrayed.

While raiding across the country he moved his command with so much celerity that it was almost impossible for the rebel authorities to keep informed of his whereabouts. Thus, in the spring of '65, when reported in Richmond at night as moving on Lynchburg, on the following morning dwellers by the river side would be astonished by the sight of his advance guard, sixty miles nearer Richmond!

The affection existing between Sheridan and the men serving under him was unbounded and reciprocal. In alluding to his mounted corps, he always made use of the expression, "my cavalry." In his report of the battle of Five Forks, he says he would have been glad to have had the Sixth Corps, which served under him in the Shenandoah Valley, with him on that occasion, had it not been too far away. His influence over the soldiers, under prosperous or adverse circumstances, was marvelous beyond comprehension. I believe I do not overrate in saying that his appearance on the field was equivalent to a reinforcement of 10,000 muskets.

At the commencement of the battle of Winchester he rode along in front of the infantry lines, talking familiarly with the men, encouraging them in the performance of duty, and adding, in a confidential tone, "We are going to whip Early to-day."

Whenever Grant dispatched Sheridan upon any special service, he had the satisfaction of knowing in advance that, if within the range of possibility, his instructions would be carried out; for Sheridan never allowed himself to be disheartened by the most untoward event; and when disasters accumulated and defeat seemed imminent, he was only stimulated to put forth still greater efforts. I never saw him wear a perturbed look but once. At Trevillian Station, in the summer of 1864, he routed the enemy's cavalry on the first day, only to encounter a larger force of infantry, sent up from Gordonsville by rail at night. All efforts to dislodge them from a position taken up behind a railroad embankment were ineffectual, though charge after charge was made, with almost superhuman valor. Late at night Sheridan withdrew his cavalry, and retired across North Anna. In the early dawn, as he stood by the roadside watching his cavalry filing past him, I could see in his flashing eye and compressed lips indications of a determination presently to reverse the situation—he the pursuer, Early the pursued, which was so signally realized at Winchester and Cedar Creek.

Possessing an unmitigated hatred for the enemies of his country, he never dignified the rebel tatterdemalions opposed to him with the name of soldiers, although they fought with a courage which could not fail to command respect, and with a zeal worthy of a better cause. His most complimentary allusion was to characterize them as militia. If, while on the march, the "advance" encoun-

tered serious opposition from the enemy lurking among the pines, Sheridan would say to one of his staff with some show of irritation, "Ride over to General — and tell him to drive those people out of the woods."

Once routed, they were allowed no respite in their flight; at every ravine was to be seen a broken-down wagon or abandoned caisson, while the road for miles would be strewn with tar-buckets, camp-kettles cooking utensils, and other cumbersome paraphernalia of the rebel Quartermaster and Commissary Departments. In the Shenandoah valley—Early put to flight at Five Forks, Picket's division captured or annihilated—Sheridan was always to be seen in the van, rushing after the enemy with the speed of the wind. Scarcely had Lee begun his flight from the rebel capital when Sheridan appeared upon his flanks as his evil genius, swooping down upon his train from every cross-road and by-path, loosing his mules, dismounting his artillery and overturning his baggage wagons. With half his army employed as train guard, he could scarcely ward off these constant attacks, until, on arriving at Appomattox Court House, on the eve of April 8, he was relieved of all further anxiety concerning his train by the sight of the heavens lighted up by a great conflagration.

So absorbed was Sheridan in time of battle that neither shot nor shell, however close its proximity to him in its flight, could ever disturb his equanimity.

At Meadow Bridge our men were thrown into some confusion by the bursting of torpedoes under the horses' feet. Aside from enjoining steadiness on the part of the men, Sheridan paid no attention whatever to the affair. At Cedar Creek, a solid shot, passing only a foot above his head, failed to attract from him the slightest nod of recognition.

I never saw Sheridan more in his element than at Appomattox Court House, on the 9th of April, 1865. In the countenance of every soldier I could see the confident expectation that we were to win great and decisive victory on that day; yet none of us realized that the end was so near. Sheridan's features likewise wore a wonderful look of animation as the long lines of Federal infantry swept over the hills, encircling the army of Lee. A hundred pieces of artillery in position on the surrounding heights were frowning upon the devoted army of Northern Virginia, and everything betokened a terrific struggle; when suddenly the stillness of the Sabbath succeeded the roar of artillery and rattle of musketry, and an aide-de-camp rode along the lines bearing the joyful intelligence of a cessation of hostilities, and of a desire on the part of Lee to treat for terms of surrender.

Even then the indefatigable cavalry commander directed that the caissons and cartridge boxes of the men be replenished with ammunition, as a contingency against the failure of the two generals in coming to terms. Happily, the occasion to use it never arrived.

That Sheridan was a difficult commander to serve under may be readily inferred, for, realizing the value of moments of time, and the necessity of prompt and energetic action, he exacted from his subordinates all that human agencies could accomplish; and if any one failed, or tardily performed the part assigned him, he did not hesitate to remove him summarily from his command. Whether in any of these cases he may or may not have erred, it will be charitable to consider that he acted from the best of motives, namely, the success of the Union cause. On the other hand, those who distinguished themselves on the field he rewarded with rapid promotion, and with every other favor it was in his power to bestow.

In conclusion, let us refer to the battle of Cedar Creek for it was here that he gave convincing proof of his genius as a military commander. The sudden surprise of the morning, and the bayonetting of the Eighth Corps men in their tents, must be recalled to mind. In a short time the entire Union Army was worsted and forced back a mile beyond Middletown. At noon of Oct 19th, the situation was appalling. Said a soldier afterward: "I thought at the time that no one short of the Saviour of mankind could ever convert that defeat into a victory." Only the day before I remembered having dispatched a letter to friends at the North expressing a belief in our ability to cope successfully with our adversaries; I wished at the moment that I had the accursed letter in my pocket. On the rebel side there was joy and exultation; on our side gloom and despondency.

At this juncture Sheridan appeared upon the field, having ridden up in hot haste from Winchester. Never before did so much depend upon one man; for with him alone rested the safety of thousands of precious lives, the preservation of his army, and the security of the Federal Capital. Yet he was equal to the emergency. Making his way to General Wright's headquarters, he inquired eagerly after the situation, and received the despondent answer: "General, I fear the battle is going against us." "What!" said Sheridan, his face turning livid with indignation, "Early whip my three corps of infantry, and all my cavalry! he cannot do it. Before night we shall have all our camps back again, and Early will get the worst whipping he ever had!" Sheridan has come! leaped from lip to lip along the line, and the men, no longer retreating, seemed inspired with sudden courage, as though by the advent of one man, victory was already assured. For two hours there was a lull in the battle, while the stragglers returned again to their commands. Then Sheridan prepared to carry into execution the plans he had already formed. First, he sends Custer with his division of cavalry to the extreme right, with instructions to hurl his cavalry upon a limited portion of the enemy's line, to vex, harass and distress it, until he shall succeed in creating a panic, when Sheridan, with the rest of his forces, will see that this panic shall communicate itself along the entire line. The plan, simple in its conception, was successful beyond the expectation of the commanding general himself. The signal having been given, Custer, ordering his men to draw sabre, hurled his entire division with irresistible fury against the rebel left, sabering the men without mercy, and trampling them under foot. The Sixth Corps sprang forward as if impelled from the cannon's

mouth. The other corps vied with it in impetuosity. It seemed hardly credible that the men who were so badly beaten in the morning were the same who made that magnificent charge in the afternoon. The enemy opened on the charging column with fifty pieces of artillery. With surprising precision shells were hurled into the solid masses of infantry, scattering and lifting mangled corpses high in the air. The Federal batteries likewise were not idle. Across the hills and down the pike they closely followed. Sheridan seeing one posted in an advantageous position, turned to one of his aids and said: "Ride down to Captain —, and tell him to fire faster, faster!" The message having been delivered, the detonations were almost without interval. Only once did our men falter, when subjected to a murderous fire from the enemy posted behind a stone wall. The survivors pushed on and dislodged them with the bayonet. The enemy no longer made a stand. The panic-stricken men were alike indifferent to the threats and entreaties of their officers. A miserable rabble, they threw themselves into the stream, and crossing, hurried on through Strasburg into the mountains with Sheridan's troopers close upon them. Over forty pieces of artillery fell into our hands. The cavalry were occupied until a late hour of night in securing these trophies. An officer of my brigade, fearing a recapture, rode back to Sheridan's headquarters, when the following dialogue ensued:

Captain: "General, I have come back to ask for a brigade of infantry to hold the captured artillery, of which, I believe, we have at least twenty pieces."

Sheridan: "I don't believe it. Who are you?"

Captain: "Captain Briton, of the First New York Dragoons. General, I believe we have over forty pieces."

Sheridan: "Captain, you shall have two brigades, Can any one of my staff furnish this officer with something to drink?"

Custer having come up shortly afterward to report his wonderful success, Sheridan caught him in his arms, embraced him, and then wrestled with him with all the playfulness of a child. We had nothing to eat that night, nor the next day, for our supply trains were far to the rear, but, strange to say, we were not hungry. If we had suffered a defeat I have no doubt we would have been afflicted with a voracious appetite.

Sheridan has already won for himself a place in history as well as in the affections of the people. If he should ever revisit this coast, without doubt, he would receive such an ovation at the hands of the people as no other man ever received.

[From the Philadelphia Post, Nov. 13.]

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

PREVIOUS to the 20th of October, 1777, the British vessels *Roebuck*, of forty-four guns; *Merlin* of eighteen guns, and a galley of three guns were blockading the Delaware river and gradually approaching Philadelphia. At that time the Americans had but two vessels—the *Wasp* and the *Lexington*—in that vicinity, and both were below the British ships and were of too inferior an order to make an attack upon their adversaries. To prevent the British ships reaching the city a fort was erected on the Jersey shore just above Woodbury creek, and a *chevaux de frise* was so constructed that the vessels could not pass beyond it. It extended out from Hog Island, and a large number of hulks were sunk as a sort of protection to this barrier.

On the 20th of October the British made an attack upon the fortifications both by land and water, the land forces being commanded by General Danube. The commander of the colonial forces in Philadelphia let loose twelve fire ships, and by this means succeeded in driving the attacking party back down the river. On the 22d of October the British were reinforced by the arrival of the *Augusta*, carrying sixty-four guns. They made a second attack. They met resistance from the guns at the fort and also from the American galley *Chatham*, Commander Hazlewood, and twelve other galleys. After a long fight the Americans succeeded in driving off the British vessels. The *Augusta*, being of an unwieldy nature, grounded. No sooner had the Americans discovered this than they opened fire on her with hot shot, the result being that she was set on fire in several places. So rapidly did the flames burn that of her crew of 300 men 150 were either drowned or burned. The remainder were picked up by the tenders of the Colonial fleet. The *Augusta* not only carried her own armament, but had on board a number of guns and a large number of balls, which were intended for vessels fitting out on this side of the ocean. She was a new vessel, and that trip her first and last.

She lay imbedded in the mud until within two years back, when a party of five men determined to attempt the raising of the wreck, being stimulated thereto by the supposition of there being in the hold a quantity of specie. Their names are James Powell, Joseph Moore, George Murphy, Gabriel Shapely and Charles Myers. Since that time they have labored continually, and now, after expending over \$4,000 and their time, their efforts have been rewarded and the wreck has been moved up as far as Gloucester, where the greater portion can be seen any day at low tide. Within the past few days a number of relics have been recovered, among them a lot of sterling silver spoons, marked "H. W. 1748," with a coat of arms consisting of an ancient shaped cross, an old English bull's-eye watch, seven guinea pieces bearing the vignette of George III, and with dates ranging from 1760 to 1770; some Spanish silver dollars, three guns of heavy calibre, which now lie on the beach at Red Bank; about sixty tons weight of balls and about 100 tons of Kentridge iron, which had evidently been used as ballast. The iron is in square pigs, and bears the old English brand—an arrow head. Three human skulls have also been found, one of which is remarkable for its thickness. There has also been found a small piece or strip of copper, about three inches in length and one inch in thickness, upon which is stamped the Lord's Prayer, with the words, "David Pyeth, Delt. & Cult.,

Edinburg, March, 1774," the lettering being all in capitals. The vessel had been constructed of Irish oak and joined together with trunnels of the same material, not a single metal bolt being used. The timber is to-day pronounced as good as when put together.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

TARGET PRACTICE.—The National Guard of the State of New Jersey has taken thus far the lead in this important branch of the service, and has wisely, in almost every instance, adopted the Hythe system of practice. Rifle ranges have been established for the use of many of the organizations, particularly in the case of the Fourth regiment, and the various companies have always an opportunity of practice in the open air. On Thanksgiving Day Company E of the Fourth regiment visited its rifle range, which is situated at Greenville, and there spent the greater portion of the day in practice. On arrival on the grounds the command was divided into two squads for the purpose of competition in the use of the rifle, each man being allowed ten shots, the range being 100 yards. The shots, as the system requires, were indicated by small flags of different hues. The wind, which blew rather strongly during the practice, interfered somewhat with the exhibit of marksmanship. While the shooting of several of the members of the company gave noteworthy evidence of skill, yet, as a whole, the firing was below the usual average. The following is the score of the two squads:

SQUAD NUMBER ONE.

Names.	Points.	Total.
Sergeant H. Abernethy.....	2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 2, 3, 0, 2, 0—23	
Private E. Datz.....	2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0—13	
Sergeant G. McLaughlin.....	0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—7	
Private J. F. Finck.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2—7	
Sergeant J. H. Taylor.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 0, 0—4	
Corporal S. Dickenson.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0—2	
Private W. S. Halliday.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0—0	
Grand total.....	56	

Recapitulation.—Bull's-eyes, 12; centres, 8;outers, 12; misses, 48; average, 8.

SQUAD NUMBER TWO.

Names.	Points.	Total.
Captain D. S. Steele.....	2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 3, 0—19	
Corporal M. Finck.....	3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0—16	
Sergeant J. Onslow.....	2, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2—12	
Private J. Parker.....	3, 0, 0, 3, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0—9	
Private C. Walsh.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 3, 0—9	
Corporal Oscar Scurry.....	0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0—5	
Private G. H. Hoagland.....	0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2—2	
Grand total.....	70	

Recapitulation.—Bull's-eyes, 1; centres, 10;outers, 15; misses, 41; average, 10.

It will be observed that squad No. 2 came off victorious in the competition. At the termination of the practice the company and its guests adjourned to a neighboring hotel to enjoy the excellent dinner prepared for discussion.

On Thanksgiving day a battalion of the Fifty-sixth regiment, about eighty strong, visited Clarenceville, S. I., for the purpose of target practice. Major Bush was in command, and the battalion, accompanied by full regimental band, left the armory, Brooklyn, at about the hour of 10 A. M., and, after a short march, took the cars for its destination. Shortly after arrival on the grounds, the practice commenced, targets having been previously erected, and shooting continued until about 1 o'clock. No authorized system of rifle practice was carried out, each man being allowed a limited number of shots in competition for the prize medals. One of these medals was of gold and four of silver, and the members who won the silver medals competed for the gold medal. The following were the successful competitors for the silver medals: Sergeant Miller of Company A, Sergeant Stella of Company H, Sergeant McKane of Company K, and Corporal Derrich of Company C. These members, as stated above, competed for the gold medal, which was won by Sergeant Stella. At the termination of the shooting, the officers and a few guests adjourned to a hotel near by and there partook of a dinner. At 3 o'clock the battalion assembled, and, after the ceremony of a dress parade, the medals were presented to those entitled to them, by Colonel Chapman, who, in doing so, congratulated the winners in a few remarks. The battalion then marched to the cars and returned home. It is to be hoped that the next time the regiment, or a portion thereof, makes an excursion of like character, more system will be introduced in the firing, and the Hythe system will be fully carried out. Major Bush deserved a much larger turnout in return for the energy he displayed in this impromptu affair, and we trust, now that practice has been inaugurated in the regiment, it will be followed up and meet the hearty co-operation of all the members of the command.

The advantage of a regular system of rifle practice has been frequently urged in the Seventh regiment, and the subject has been often talked over at the meetings of the Board of Officers. We are glad to hear that the discussion is likely soon to result definitely. A committee which was appointed to take and advise active measures for realizing and establishing rifle practice, has, so far, done little or nothing. But lately the adjutant of the regiment, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald, who has long been one of the strongest advocates for rifle practice, and has received the support of Captain Kipp and several other officers of the regiment, has taken hold of the subject vigorously and with a determination to produce a practical result. After discussing various plans for the establishment of a rifle range, a feasible plan has, at last, been hit upon by these officers, and they will now set themselves to work to carry it into execution. The rifle range is to be established in this way: The lower drill room, or basement of the armory, being only 135 feet in length, and, therefore, insufficient, will be lengthened so as to allow a range of about 430 feet, by tunnelling Seventh street at the rear of the drill room, and connecting with the armory the cellars of the opposite houses. This range will extend from the front of the armory, which is situated on Sixth street, through to Eighth street, and the width of the tunnel will be about 30 feet, or sufficient to admit of the erection of three iron targets. The ground has been surveyed and a partial consent of the owners of the houses to be tunnelled obtained. It is hoped that the plan will meet the full support of the officers. It is altogether feasible, and, if carried out, will be one of the most important of the many enterprises undertaken by the regiment.

FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—The drill-rooms of the regimental armory have been assigned, by the commandant, to the several batteries of this command for drill and instruction from 7 to 11 o'clock P. M., as follows: Battery A, December 14th and 30th, January 14th and 27th, February 8th and 18th, March 6th and 21st; Battery B, December 2d and 16th, January 3d and 11th, February 10th and 24th, March 8th and 22d; Battery C, December 4th and

17th, January 4th and 17th, February 11th and 25th, March 10th and 24th; Battery D, December 6th and 18th, January 6th and 18th, February 12th and 26th, March 11th and 25th; Battery F, December 7th and 20th, January 7th and 20th, February 14th and 28th, March 12th and 26th; Battery G, December 9th and 21st, January 8th and 21st, February 3d and 15th, March 1st and 14th; Battery H, December 10th and 23d, January 10th and 31st, February 4th and 17th, March 3d and 15th; Battery I, December 11th and 27th, January 15th and 25th, February 6th and 18th, March 4th and 18th; Battery K, December 13th and 28th, January 13th and 24th, February 7th and 21st, March 7th and 28th. The commissioned officers and non-commissioned staff will assemble in citizen's dress for theoretic drill on December 8th, January 5th, February 2d and March 9th. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill on December 2d, January 19th, February 16th and March 23d. The right wing will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill on December 15th, January 12th, February 9th and March 16th. The left wing will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill on December 29th, January 26th, February 23d and March 30th. Roll call at 7½ o'clock P. M. promptly. The commandant has directed that, until further orders, the right wing will consist of Batteries C, G, H and K. The left wing will consist of Batteries I, F, D, A and B. The colonel and adjutant will be at the armory to attend to business connected with the regiment on the Wednesday evenings of drills, one-half hour before roll call. All communications intended for the regimental commander must be addressed to the adjutant, at his office. Privates H. C. Calkins and A. Teller, of Battery G, have been discharged under paragraph XIII., General Orders No. 15, 1868, from General Headquarters. H. C. A. Kasschau has been commissioned first lieutenant, with rank from September 30, 1869, and Fabian July has been commissioned second lieutenant, with rank from September 30, 1869.

The battalion drills for the season will be held by this regiment at the State arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street on the following evenings: Tuesday, December 21st; Monday, January 17th; Thursday, February 17th; Thursday, March 31st; Monday, April 25th. Roll call of companies at 7:45 P. M.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—We took occasion, when reporting the annual inspection of this command, to express astonishment at the apparent apathy of its members in regard to re-enlistments. It is some pleasure now to hear that recruiting has lately been more lively in the different companies. We hope this activity will continue until the pride of the "Burg" has regained its old standard. In this connection we publish the subjoined circular of Lieutenant-Colonel I. J. Geery, who is now in command of the regiment, Colonel Austin being absent on a furlough. It contains useful information on many points, and offers wise inducements to those wishing to join the organization, which is one of the finest in respect to material and position in the National Guard:

Pursuant to a resolution adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Officers of this command, held Wednesday evening, 10th inst., all members who have served their time in this regiment are exempt from fines for non-attendance at regimental drills and parades, and are cordially invited to appear on such occasions, and to procure full-dress uniforms—the cost of which is \$20 for cap, coat and epaulets, paid as follows: \$5 cash, on receiving an order from the commandant of their company, and \$5 per month for five months. Cost of fatigue uniform complete, jacket, pants, belt and boxes, \$5. A special effort should be made by the companies to see that when their members' terms of service expire recruits may be elected to fill their places, and it is hoped that veterans will continue to exhibit that interest which they have always manifested, and it should be the earnest effort of every member to make this organization excel, in numbers and discipline, any regiment in the National Guard. For the information of any who are about to become members, it is stated that they will be exempt from jury duty while serving, and also, after their term of service has expired, will be reduced to five years by the Legislature at Albany this winter. The company pay rooms at the armory have been elegantly fitted up and paid for, and it is contemplated establishing a library and reading room for the benefit of all connected with the regiment.

The commandant, in orders, states that hereafter the hour designated in Regimental General Orders, indicates the time of company assembly. The first sergeant's call will always be sounded fifteen minutes later, and line officers will endeavor to be present at the hour designated for assembly. Commandants of companies are directed on the first day of every month to return to the adjutant rolls of their respective commands, indicating the attendance of officers and members at company drills. Absence on the part of officers and non-commissioned officers from company drills will be considered a proper ground of incompetency, and they will be dealt with accordingly. The colonel recommends that company rolls, bearing a record of the "present" and "absent" at all drills and parades during the season, be posted prominently in the respective meeting rooms. He also states that, in order to secure a perfect uniformity of drill, commissioned officers will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, on Wednesday evenings, as follows: December 1st, 8th and 22d, prox., at 8 o'clock P. M. Special drills for officers, under command of a detailed field officer, will afterward be ordered for those who absent themselves or prove incompetent. Officers and non-commissioned officers are directed to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction (string drills) in the School of the Battalion, every Wednesday evening, commencing Wednesday, January 5, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M. During the drill season, companies meeting on the evenings of Mondays and Tuesdays will be under the special charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Geery. Those drilling on Thursdays and Fridays, under charge of Major Rogers. These field officers are specially charged with the instruction of the command in detail, and will consolidate companies for drill, or give such directions to commandants of companies, as in their judgment may be deemed essential, or from observation seem necessary. The commandant will be present at the armory at 7:20 P. M. on Wednesday evening of each week for the transaction of business, instead of on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, as heretofore. The expulsion of W. H. Kitzer, of Company D, has been confirmed.

On Monday evening last, this regiment, in accordance with orders, assembled at the regimental armory, Brooklyn, E. D., for inspection and street parade. It was at least half-past 8 o'clock before the formation was made, and then in the shape of three sides of a square. The formation, under the circumstances, would have looked better in line, or the letter L shape, as the turnout numbered only eight commands of eight files front; the formation adopted was uncalled for (the armory allowing sufficient space for the regular formation). The adjutant omitted to give the command "guides post" at the proper time, and also took up his position at too great a distance from the commandant at close of the formation. But, considering that this was his first experience since appointment, Adjutant Gossman did well, and will, no doubt, make an efficient officer. The regimental band was stationed at the western end of the room, while the regiment, as formed, occupied the eastern end. When the order was given to beat off the band marched directly to the centre of the square, and then countermarched to its original position, giving the

movement an awkward appearance. Lieutenant-Colonel Geery was in command. We supposed that as the men had been ordered to assemble for inspection of full-dress uniforms, a formal inspection would be gone through with, but immediately after formation the regiment broke into column of fours and marched down stairs to the street for a parade. The turnout was not as large as expected, many of the men being unable to obtain uniforms, the delay in the completion of the uniforms causing many grumbles. How is this Monsieur Boylan? The line of march was up town and through the main avenues of the "Burg," the regiment making a very handsome appearance in its new uniforms. The full-dress uniforms of gray are very handsome and appropriate, but the gold slashing across the breast of the officers' coat should be replaced by black, or removed entirely, for the coat has an abundance of gold trimmings without it. Over-trimming is worse than too little. On the 15th of next month the regiment will hold a reception at the armory.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—On Monday evening last, Company F, of this regiment, held its thirty-fifth annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms, West Forty-fourth street. The old "Jefferson Grenadiers" always have pleasant social gatherings, and they grow year by year more popular. On this occasion the rooms were tastefully decorated and well filled. Captain Bruer, the company's popular commander, fulfilled well the part of host, and every thing passed off agreeably to all concerned. On Tuesday evening, the 20th inst., Company D of this regiment, will hold its thirtieth annual ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Edward G. Arthur has been elected captain, vice Easton, resigned; James H. Lounsherry, Jr., first lieutenant, vice Arthur, promoted, and Milton B. Sweet, second lieutenant, vice Lounsherry, promoted (Company I, September 29, 1869); Julian V. Quilliard, first lieutenant, vice Steele, resigned, and Edward J. Steele, second lieutenant, vice Quilliard, promoted (Company B, October 11, 1869). The following-named non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination, and have received warrants as non-commissioned officers in this regiment: First Sergeants, Charles L. Gunn and Alexander A. Kavan; Sergeants, F. A. Daws, Wm. G. Dominick and G. F. Martin; Corporals, Jas. H. Bartholomew, John L. Boutilier, Thomas R. Buchan, George W. Freehand, Oscar F. Hawley, H. W. Hendricks, Edward B. Horton, Charles W. Kane, Frank Kelly, F. W. McMillian, James L. Price and James E. Ware.

A circular has been issued by Geo. Moore Smith, Wm. H. Kipp and Wm. C. Casey, music committee, to the active and veteran members of this regiment, calling their attention to the concerts which have been given during the past two years at the Academy of Music, which have been productive of much real enjoyment, and the means of creating a more sociable feeling among the members of the regiment. In view of their popularity and success, it has been decided to give a full-dress promenade concert, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, December 18th, with a band of one hundred performers. The tickets will be limited to twelve hundred, at \$5, each admitting a lady and gentleman, and two hundred and fifty extra tickets, at \$2 each, admitting one lady. The tickets will bear the names of the persons for whom they are intended, and will be issued only to active and veteran members, until the 1st of December, after which those unsold will be disposed of to members and the friends of members, upon the principle of those applying first being supplied first. Members are requested to appear in full uniform; veteran members to wear the badge of the association. Citizens will attend in full dress. The right to occupy the boxes at the Academy, on the evening of the concert, will be disposed of at auction, at the armory, on Saturday, December 11th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CONSOLIDATION IN THE SECOND DIVISION.—A proposition is now being agitated in the Eleventh brigade of this division, for consolidating the Thirty-second battalion with the Forty-seventh regiment. Both these organizations are located in the Eastern District of Brooklyn. The former is composed entirely of Germans, and has now been organized about twelve months. It is in a very flourishing condition, but the prospect is that it will be some time before it will arrive at the full strength of a regiment. The Forty-seventh, on the other hand, is suffering a severe loss of members caused by expirations of term of service, in consequence of which its strength, as exhibited by the last annual inspection, is reduced to that of a mere battalion. The question is, shall the older organization be allowed to remain so weak when it can be so readily rejuvenated by the consolidation into it of a younger body? Whatever answer may be given to this question, we do not think the consolidation would work well in the end, as the two organizations are distinct in nationality. There should be spirit enough among the young men of the "Burg" to support at least two full regiments, without resorting to consolidation to build up one by destroying another.

THIRD REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The sixth annual ball of Troop I, Captain Lambert commanding, took place on Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. The ball was a most successful one, and well attended. The music was supplied by the Sixth regiment band.

THE STATE ARSENALS AND ARMORIES.—The Commissary-General of Ordnance has issued a circular which states that "in compliance with instructions from the Adjutant-General the arsenals and armories of this State will hereafter be used for the purposes of the National Guard only." This will prevent the use of these buildings by organizations, such as target companies and the like, which have, in many instances, through political influence, obtained permission to use these buildings for drilling and for balls, etc. There has been much complaint of this, and we hope this order will be strictly enforced.

FIRST DIVISION.—General Alexander Shaler, commanding this division, has been notified that in future a staff of three hundred muskets, and a set of regimental colors, will be kept in the drill-room at the State Arsenal, for the use of the National Guard regiments drilling there.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The thirty-eighth annual ball of Troop C of this regiment, Captain F. Reiss commanding, took place on the 17th inst., at the National Assembly Room, and was largely attended by the many friends of the command, and was in every way a success. Among the officers present were Brigadier-General Seebach, of the Governor's staff; Major O'Grady, Captain Heubner and Lieutenant Vix and Fuch, of the First Artillery; Colonel Bendix, Captain Kreager and Quartermaster Allen, of the Fifth regiment.

Troop D, of this command will hold its second annual ball at the National Germania Rooms, 334 to 344 West Forty-fourth street on Monday, the 29th inst. Captain King is in command of the company. Invitations have also been extended to many officers of the City of Rochester, N. Y., some of whom have already accepted.

FIRST BRIGADE.—A brigade Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies among the commissioned officers of this brigade (except for those provided to be tried by the Court-martial, ordered from division headquarters, to convene on the 30th inst.), is ordered to convene at the armory of the Twelfth Infantry on Wednesday, December 8th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the Court—Lieutenant-Colonel George D. Wolcott, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain George A. Banta, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant John D. Sypher, Seventy-first Infantry. The court will sit without regard to hours. Major George R. Schieffelin, Judge-advocate on the brigade staff, will attend the court in his official capacity.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—On the 17th inst. at an election in Company K James D. Dean was elected second lieutenant, vice Whiteback. Lieutenant Dean served with the regiment in 1861.

The following changes have taken place on the staff of this regiment: Commissary R. A. Riker appointed quartermaster, vice Hollins, resigned, and John B. Morss appointed commissary, vice Riker, promoted.

The alterations of the dress uniforms recommended by the recent convention have been adopted by a majority of the companies of this regiment, and as soon as the official ratification shall have been received from General Headquarters, S. N. Y., they will be promulgated to the command.

HOWITZER BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—An election is ordered to be held at the battery room, No. 9 Court street, on Monday evening, 6th prox., for second corporal, vice McCullough, discharged. Recruited—Charles Auld, proposed by Private Genteo.

A Court-martial, to consist of Captain S. Gilbert Evans, has been appointed by General Meserole, the brigade commander, to try all delinquents in this battery. It will convene at the battery headquarters, No. 9 Court street, on Wednesday evening, December 15th.

FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment is rapidly gaining in strength, and now numbers eight companies, all in an excellent state of discipline. The men are being uniformed in the new uniforms with all possible dispatch. At a recent election in Company E, Sergeant Wm. Ackerman, of Company F, was elected by a unanimous vote to the position of captain.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment is directed to assemble at the armory for battalion drill, on the evenings of Mondays, December 6th and 20th. Line will be formed at 7:30 P. M., prompt. Commandants of companies will see that their commands are assembled by 7 o'clock, in order to avoid any delay in the formation of the regiment. In orders the commandant states that he "particularly wishes the men to understand that the Fourth regiment still lives, and also that it is going to continue to live, notwithstanding newspaper reports to the contrary, and calls upon the men to aid him in his endeavors to increase its numbers, and therefore again urges the men to procure their new uniforms at once, and thus show him and our friends, that they still feel an interest in the regiment, and will not let its appearance on parade be spoilt by wearing their old uniforms." All we can say in relation to this organization is, that we wish it every success, and hope that it will not be affected by the disbanding edict of the inspector-general, who, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, did promise the regiment to "strain a point" in its favor should occasion demand it.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—Battalion drills, by wings, in this command, are ordered at the State arsenal. Right wing, Companies F, B, K, H, and C, on Wednesday, December 8, 1869, Monday, January 3, 1870, and Monday, January 10, 1870. Left wing, Companies D, A, G, E and I, on Friday, December 10, 1869, Tuesday, January 4, 1870, and Wednesday, January 12, 1870. Major Andrew Stauf has been promoted to be lieutenant-colonel of this regiment (vice E. E. Unkar, resigned), by the unanimous vote of the line officers; rank from October 15, 1869. Captain Francis Kohlberger has been elected to the command of Company H, vice C. L. Hellman, resigned; rank from September 27, 1869. Charles F. Berlinghoff has been appointed drum-major and armorer, on the 1st inst., vice Theo. Gunzel, resigned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.—On the evening of the 17th inst. the drum corps of this regiment held its fifth annual *soiree* at the regimental armory. The affair was largely attended, and, as usual at the gatherings of the corps, every one present passed an enjoyable evening. The regimental band was in attendance, and dancing was continued until morning. Drum-Major T. W. McKeever was in charge of the floor, and John H. McDonald was chairman of the reception committee. These gentlemen, assisted by a full committee corps, performed their duties satisfactorily.

George D. Scott, elected colonel October 18th, vice Wm. S. Carr, resigned, has assumed command of this regiment, and announces the election. Edward Barker, captain Company F, October 11th, vice John G. Barker, resigned; Lewis A. Meyers, first lieutenant Company F, October 11th, vice Edward Barker, promoted; Alexander L. Whitelaw, second lieutenant Company F, October 11th, vice Lewis A. Myers, promoted; William Ross, second lieutenant Company E, Oct. 17th, vice Wm. H. Hatfield, resigned; Frank A. Butler, second lieutenant Company H, November 1st, vice N. Gano Dunn, appointed adjutant. Captain Wm. H. Heathcote, Company G, resigned October 21st; reason, expiration term of service.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT.—During the past two weeks drills by division have been held in this regiment, at the armory, under the supervision of the colonel, lieutenant-colonel and major. The attendance has been good, and the instruction will have a beneficial effect in preparing the command for the battalion drill which will shortly be held at the State Arsenal. The Eleventh is one of our most healthy German organizations, and the spirit exhibited on all occasions by the members entitles them to much consideration on the part of the State and a more roomy and better armory on the part of the city.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—The following changes are announced by Colonel Chapman, the commandant of this regiment, in orders: Resignations—Second Lieutenant Luther H. Ameron, October 20th; Commissary Frederick A. Penney, November 8th. Commissioned—Alexander Jeffrey, second lieutenant of Company D, with rank from May 17th, vice Rice, promoted; Bartholomew W. Ennis, first lieutenant of Company F, with rank from October 1st, vice David S. Brower, promoted. Appointments—Franklin Colt, of Company A, to be adjutant, vice Bush, promoted. George W. Van Mater is hereby relieved from duty as acting adjutant, and appointed commissary, vice Penney, resigned.

NEW YORK SCHUTZEN CORPS.—This fine German organization will hold its thirteenth annual ball at Apollo Hall, Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, December 8th. This is the largest shooting corps in the United States, and numbers over 300 members. Among its members are not only some of our best

marksmen, but many of the prominent German merchants of the city. Captain J. F. Gerdes is the commandant of the corps.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—In pursuance to special orders issued from the Eleventh brigade, a Court-martial has been ordered, to consist of Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Farnham, for the trial of all delinquents in this regiment. Said court will convene at the regimental armory on the 13th day of December, at 8 o'clock P. M. The following resignations are announced in orders: Captain Mortimer C. Ogden, October 9th; First Lieutenant Edward F. Choate, October 9th; Captain Wm. P. Senda, October 20th; Assistant Surgeon G. H. R. Bennett, October 20th; Second Lieutenant Robert Prince, Jr., October 23d. Norman Seaver has been appointed chaplain of the regiment, vice Myers, resigned; rank September 27th. The following men have been expelled by a vote of their company: Wm. B. Hill, Company B, October 6th; Franklin D. Hilton, Company B, October 6th; Denton B. Miller, Company B, October 6th; Benjamin H. Roach, Company B, October 6th; Samuel Shannon, Company B, October 6th. All for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of fines and dues.

OTHER STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.—*First Regiment.*—The Pulaski Guard, Company E, observed the thirty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the company by a reunion parade of the present and past members, on Tuesday, November 9th. The company left its armory, in South Boston, at 3 o'clock P. M., and line was formed opposite the armory as follows: Active company, under command of Captain P. M. Foss, twenty-seven rifles and three officers; past members, who belonged previous to the war, under command of Sergeant Bates (who has been an active member of the company for thirty years), numbering about fifty men, in citizen's dress and white gloves; past members of the company, who have been in active service, under command of Colonel C. B. Baldwin, Twentieth Rifles; Metropolitan Band, eighteen pieces—total, including music, one hundred and eighteen. After marching through the principal streets of South Boston the column returned to the armory of the company and partook of a dinner. Speeches were made by Captain Josiah Dunham, Colonel Jos. Smith, Colonel Albert J. Wright, Colonel C. B. Baldwin, Captain Jenkins, Colonel George H. Johnston—all of whom are past commanders of the company; Captain Wm. C. Johnston and Captain J. S. Clark, past commanders, were also present. Col. Wright paid a splendid tribute to the memory of Count Pulaski, of revolutionary fame, after whom the company was named. In the evening a levee was held at Gray's Hall. The active company turned out in slim numbers, but showed an improvement in material over the fall parade, although the manual on the march was very bad. The past members showed a fine body of men, including some of the most prominent citizens of South Boston; and it would seem with such stock to fall back on, that Company E ought, during the winter, to improve much in numbers and material, if the right efforts are made.

The Boston Fusiliers, Company G, First regiment, observed the eighty-second anniversary of the company by a reunion parade of the present and past members, on Wednesday, November 10th. The parade had many interesting features; among which, Ensign A. H. Stevens carried a standard which he carried in 1813, when he first belonged to the company; the stars and stripes were carried by Sergeant Daniel Warren, who carried the colors of the Massachusetts Volunteer regiment in Mexico. Father Thompson, who beat the drum for the company in 1808, marched with the company, and beat the same old drum. A number of members were present who joined from 1820 to 1830. The column left the armory at 3 o'clock P. M., the active company, under command of Lieutenant H. K. Snow, numbering twenty-eight rifles and two officers. The past members paraded as a battalion of four companies, under command of Captain Daniel Cooley, numbering about seventy men, in citizen's dress, white gloves, and without muskets. Between the Third and Fourth company of the past members was a barouche containing Ensign Stevens and other elderly members, who carried the old colors belonging to the company. Edmund's Brass Band furnished the music. The column marched through the principal streets of the West End, and gave a marching salute to Captain John F. Perry, the present commander, who was confined to the house by sickness; the march was then extended to the South End to the St. James Hotel, where a grand dinner was served up; a number of past members joined at the table, who did not participate in the parade. Speeches were made by Major-General Hinks, General J. S. Burwell, Mayor Shurtleff, Colonel George H. Johnston, Rev. W. H. Cudworth, chaplain of the First regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia; Major John McDonough, and others. An ode was read which was written for the company in 1820. The occasion was a very enjoyable one. The active members made a small turnout, similar to Company E, the day previous; but they showed a good solid-looking lot of men, and marched well. These reunion parades of our old charter companies cannot be productive of ought but good to the present active portion of the organizations.

Seventh Regiment.—The Fusilier Light Guard, Company E, Seventh regiment, made a company parade on Thursday, November 11th. The company, commanded by Captain J. W. W. Marjoram, First Lieutenant C. H. Dimond, Second Lieutenant P. L. Lambert, left the regimental armory at 2:30 P. M., numbering thirty-nine guns and three officers. The column was accompanied by the regimental drum corps and the Metropolitan band. This is the first parade of any company of the Seventh in the new uniform complete, and the company made a very good appearance. There was an evident improvement in drill over the fall parade, although there is still room for improvement; the first sergeants paraded without his musket, and the same thing was done by all the first sergeants at the fall parade of the regiment. After marching through the principal business streets the company proceeded to the Common, where a photograph was taken by Black; after which the march was continued to the armory, where a collation was partaken of. We hear that a movement is on foot to induce a large number of the old members of Company A (Boston Light Infantry) to join the company and build it up. If this move is successful it will greatly help the whole regiment, as the past members of the "Tigers" comprise a number of the best citizens.

The following is the number of men in camp in 1869, comprising the entire Militia of the State:

First company Cadets, 50; Second company Cadets, 77.

First Brigade.—First regiment Infantry, 491; Third regiment Infantry, 505; Seventh regiment Infantry, 300; Ninth regiment Infantry, 432; First battalion Cavalry, 316; Company E, Cavalry, 75; First battery Light Artillery, 110; Second battery Light Artillery, 100; Second battalion Infantry (colored), 90.

Second Brigade.—Fifth regiment Infantry, 501; Sixth regiment Infantry, 475; Eighth regiment Infantry, 467; Company F, Cavalry, 138; Third battery Light Artillery, 70; Fourth battery Light Artillery, 92.

Third Brigade.—Second regiment Infantry, 539; Tenth regiment Infantry, 520; Section A, Light Artillery, 35; bands, 222.

Recapitulation.—First brigade, 2,527; Second brigade, 1,788; Third brigade, 1,100; Cadets, 130; thirteen bands, 222. Total, 5,773.

Infantry and bands, 4,863; cavalry, 494, artillery, 416. Total, 5,773. Total in camp in 1868, 5,229.

CONNECTICUT.—*Eight Regiment.*—Company K, of this organization, held a pleasant reunion at Booth's Hall, Stratford, on the 17th inst. Company G, on the same evening, held a ball at Danbury, which was of a very pleasant character. The arms, clothing, equipments and armories of the Sarfield Guard and the Governor's Horse Guard were recently inspected by Captain B. F. Blakeslee, assistant quartermaster-general.

First Brigade.—Captain Harry E. Blakeslee has received the appointment of assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brigadier-General Brownell, commanding this brigade.

Strube's Drum Corps Instruction.—It will be observed, from the following general orders issued from the State headquarters, that Drum-Major Strube's system has been officially adopted in this State, among the different drum corps:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, NEW HAVEN, Nov. 15, 1869.
General Orders No. 3.

The system of instruction for the drum and fife as prepared by Gardiner A. Strube, drum-major of the Twelfth regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and adopted by the War Department for the observance of the Infantry of the Army of the United States, is hereby prescribed for the instruction and observance of the Infantry of the Connecticut National Guard.

All other modes of instruction at variance with the above, are hereby prohibited, and such only as are prescribed by the aforesaid instructor will be observed.

By order of the commander-in-chief.

S. E. MERWIN, JR., adjutant-general.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 22, 1869.

The following-named persons have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the two weeks commencing November 8, 1869, and ending November 20, 1869:

FIFTH BRIGADE.

Thomas J. Dakin, brigadier-general, with rank from November 6th, vice Philip S. Crooke, resigned.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Jordan, second lieutenant, with rank from October 11th, vice P. F. McShane, promoted.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Sattig, adjutant, with rank from October 26th, vice Philip F. Smith, promoted.

Henry T. Allen, quartermaster, with rank from October 26th, vice E. S. Brehm, retired.

Edward T. Hughes, commissary, with rank from November 1st, vice Fred. W. Luiz, retired.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John C. Barrow, surgeon, with rank from July 21st, vice E. B. Dalton, resigned.

Willard Parker, Jr., assistant surgeon, with rank from July 21st, vice J. C. Barron, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Miller, captain, with rank from October 21st, vice W. C. Barwiss, resigned.

Moses P. L. Montgomery, first lieutenant, with rank from October 21st, vice Alex. McCook, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Joseph Schneider, first lieutenant, with rank from October 6th, vice Hermann Schmidt, promoted.

Frederick Kloppel, second lieutenant, October 6th, vice J. Schneider, promoted.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William J. Harding, adjutant, with rank from October 11th, vice Wm. C. Besson, promoted.

William C. Rogers, quartermaster, with rank from October 11th, re-appointed.

Robert Pardon, Jr., commissary, with rank from October 11th, re-appointed.

Louis A. Rodenstein, surgeon, with rank from October 11th, re-appointed.

Charles F. Roberts, assistant surgeon, with rank from October 11th, re-appointed.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John C. Goodrich, assistant surgeon, with rank from September 23d, vice G. H. R. Bennett, resigned.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Jeremiah Leamy, captain, with rank from October 27th, vice John Connally, deceased.

John Muldoon, first lieutenant, with rank from October 27th, vice J. Leamy, promoted.

Michael W. Dolphin, second lieutenant, with rank from October 27th, vice John Muldoon, promoted.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Thomas G. Flannery, first lieutenant, with rank from September 18th, vice John McDonough, resigned.

Denis Dempsey, second lieutenant, with rank from September 13th, vice Thomas G. Flannery, promoted.

William Cushing, captain, with rank from October 29th, vice P. J. Condin, resigned.

Denis Dowling, first lieutenant, with rank from October 29th, vice Daniel Taggart, deceased.

Joseph Collins, captain, with rank from November 8th, vice Thomas Stanley, resigned.

John Stacum, captain with rank from October 22d, vice Edward Byrne, resigned.

Edward N. Laffey, first lieutenant, with rank from October 22d, vice P. A. Collins, deceased.

John J. Kelly, second lieutenant, with rank from October 22d, vice John Kerr, promoted.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Harry Rockafellar, colonel, with rank from November 1st, vice T. W. Parmelee, resigned.

George D. Wolcott, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from November 1st, vice Harry Rockafellar, promoted.

Geo. E. Unson, major, with rank from November 1st, vice Geo. D. Wolcott, promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William R. Allen, second lieutenant, with rank from September 9th, vice Joseph Ron, promoted.

EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Cassidy, first lieutenant, with rank from November 4th, vice James Shannon, resigned.

Oscar Shannon, second lieutenant, with rank from November 4th, vice John Cassidy, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The following resignations of officers have been accepted during the same period:

BATTALION WASHINGTON GRAY CAVALRY.

Robert M. Cook, captain, November 12th.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

James Chatterly, first lieutenant, November 12th.

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Egbert S. Conkling, second lieutenant, November 12th.

William M. Hollins, quartermaster, November 12th.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

R. B. Lockwood, captain, November 12th.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

J. E. Webb, captain, November 12th.

SOME statistician estimates that there are on the globe 1,288,000,000 souls, of which 360,000,000 are of the Caucasian race, 552,000,000 are of the Mongol race, 190,000,000 are of the Ethiopian race, 176,000,000 are of the Malay race, and 1,000,000 are of the Indo-American race. There are 3,642 languages spoken, and 1,000 different religions. The yearly mortality of the globe is 33,333,333 persons. This is at the rate of 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 62 per minute. So each pulsation of the heart marks the decease of some human creature. The average of human life is 33 years. One-fourth of the population dies at or before the age of seven years. One-half at or before the age of 17 years. Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years; one in 500 attains the age of 90; and one in 100 lives to the age of 60. One eighth of the whole population is military. In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years, 43 are priests, orators, or public speakers, 30 are agriculturists, 33 are workmen, 32 are soldiers or military employees, 29 are advocates or engineers, 27 are professors, and 24 are doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

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MARRIED.

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SIMPSON—CHAFEE.—At Zion Episcopal Church, Newport, R. I., October 21, by the Rev. T. Logan Murphy, Lieutenant JOHN SIMPSON, U. S. A., to Miss LAURA S. CHAFEE, of Newport. (No cards.)

STANTON—RATTILL.—In Charlestown, Mass., on the 17th inst., by the Rev. T. R. Lambert, D. D., Lieutenant WM. S. STANTON, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Geo. A. Rattill, Esq.

THOMAS—PARSONS.—On the 17th inst., at Troy, Ohio, by the Rev. Henry Calhoun, Lieutenant Eugene B. THOMAS, U. S. Navy, to Miss CALLIE C., daughter of the late Judge E. Parsons.

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\$100,000 Deposited with the Insurance Department for the Security of Policy Holders.

\$15 paid once,
\$2 on the first of January in each year.
\$1 whenever a death occurs.
Will insure your life positively for \$1,000.
And as many other dollars as there are members in the class to which you belong.

Clases are limited to \$5,000. If the class is full your heirs would receive \$5,000.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will also issue policies on any of the following plans: Ordinary Life Endowment, Return Premium, Compound Interest, Joint Life.

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Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

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SILESIA (building),
of about 3,000 tons burthen,
will leave every week as follows:

From Hamburg, Southampton, New York
Germania... Wed. Nov. 11. Fri. Nov. 13. Tu. Dec.
Allemannia... Wed. Nov. 18. Fri. Nov. 20. Tu. Dec.
Holstia... Wed. Nov. 25. Fri. Nov. 27. Tu. Dec.
Cimbria... Wed. Dec. 2. Fri. Dec. 4. Tu. Dec.
Westphalia... Wed. Dec. 9. Fri. Dec. 11. Tu. Dec.
PASSENGER PRICES

From NEW YORK, HAMBURG & SOUTHAMPTON
First Cabin, upper saloon.....\$129 gold
First Cabin, lower saloon.....72 gold
STEERAGE

From Hamburg, \$40 gold | From New York, \$36 gold
Children under ten years of age half price.

In New York these Steamers sail from the Ham
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THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS'
STEAMSHIPS,
carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Br
men pier, foot of Third street, Hoboken, EVER
THURSDAY, taking passengers to LONDON
HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON, and BREMEN, with
following rates:

PASSENGER PRICES.—FROM NEW YORK.
First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72
Steerage.....40
FROM BREMEN.

First cabin.....\$120
Second cabin.....72 { Gold
Steerage.....40
Returning the Steamships leave BREMEN EVER
TUESDAY. For freight or passage, apply to
OLDRICH & CO. 68 Broad street

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSIONER OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT COLUMBUS NEW YORK HARBOR,
November 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS in duplicate, with copy of
this advertisement attached, will be received by
the undersigned until 10 A. M., on the fourth day of
December, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops stationed at Forts Columbus and Wood,
New York Harbor, and New York City. The said
Beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in
equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (necks,
shanks and kidney tallow to be excluded), and to be
delivered at the posts above-named free of cost, in
such quantity as may be from time to time required,
and on such days as the commanding officer shall
designate, not exceeding four times per week.

Separate Proposals, in duplicate, will also be re
ceived by the undersigned up to the same hour and
date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned
officers and their families, stationed at the aforesaid
places or those supplied therefrom, with such Choice
Fresh Beef as they may from time to time require,
such as Sirloin and Porter House Steaks, Standing Rib or
Rib-Roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such
less time as the commissary-general shall direct,
commencing on the first day of January, 1870.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds
for the sum of Five Thousand Dollars, signed by two
responsible sureties, whose names must be entered in
the bids.

The Proposals will open at 10 A. M., on the 4th
proximo, at which time and place bidders are invited
to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef,"
and addressed:

R. G. RUTHERFORD,
Brevet Captain, U. S. A., A. C. S.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, November 8, 1869.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest
bidder, at noon on Wednesday, December 15, 1869, in
the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard,
Boston, a large lot of articles of ordnance, comprising
cannon, projectiles, small arms and miscellaneous
stores.

TERMS.—One half cash in Government Funds on the
conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten
days afterwards; during which time the articles must
be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert
to the Government. Twenty days will be given for
the removal of the heavy guns.

TERMS.—One half cash in Government Funds on the
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